

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XX.—No. 500.

FEBRUARY 4, 1860.

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ST. MARY HALL, OXFORD.—The

Trustees of the Scholarships founded in this University by THOMAS DYKE, formerly of Kingston, in the County of Somerset, Doctor of Medicine, are desirous of appointing a Scholar to fill up a vacancy therein. Candidates must be persons born in one of the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, or who, for the three years ending with the Thirty-first day of December last, shall have been educated at any school or schools in those counties, or any or either of them, provided they have not attained the age of twenty years, or exceeded the fourth term from that of their matriculation inclusive, and provided it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that they are in need of assistance to support them at the University.

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Persons desirous of becoming candidates are required to send to JAMES RANDOLPH, of Milverton, in the County of Somerset, Solicitor, on or before the first day of March next, the proper evidence of their places of birth, residence, or education, and all such particulars as may satisfy the Trustees of their moral character and pecuniary circumstances.

The candidates will be submitted to an examination at the University with respect to their learning and abilities; and the candidate who shall pass the best examination will be appointed to the scholarship.

Dated 23rd day of January, 1860.

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Monday.—Open at 9. Tuesday to Friday.—Open at 10. Admission, 1*s.* Children under twelve, 6*d.*

Saturday.—Open at 10. Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

First day of the Great Winter Poultry Show.

Admission, by Season Tickets 10*s.* 6*d.* each, or on payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* Children, 1*s.*

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The USUAL ENTERTAINMENTS will CONTINUE DAILY from Twelve till Five, and in the evenings from Seven till Ten o'clock. Admission 1*s.*, until the 7th of March, at which date the PROPERTY will be OFFERED FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION. Full Particulars and the Conditions of Sale are in course of preparation by Mr. Geo. Robinson, Auctioneer, 21, Old Bond-street.

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To be followed by the Pantomime, PUSS IN BOOTS, or Harlequin and the Fairy of The Golden Palms. Messrs. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, F. Payne, Barnes, Tallies, Clara Morgan, and Infants Lani.

Splendid scenery, new effects, transformations, French dancers, Milos Lequin, Pasquale, Pierron, Mons. Vandris. The Pantomime produced by Mr. E. Stirling.

Doors open at half-past Six; commence at Seven. No charge for booking, or fees to box-keepers.—Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling.

Last grand MORNING PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at two o'clock in Private Boxes, to hold four persons, from 10*s.* 6*d.* upwards; Stalls, 7*s.*; Dress Circle, 5*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3*s.*; Pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*

THE WRECK of the ROYAL CHARTER.

—The powerful and inimitable pen of Charles Dickens, while depicting, in last week's number of *All the Year Round*, the truly awful and melancholy scene of the Wreck of the Royal Charter, does noble and well-deserved homage to the two most Christian brother-clergymen on whom, by Divine Providence, fell the duty of examining, for the purpose of identification and burial, about 200 bodies of the 500 lost in the ill-fated vessel.

"It became their duty (wrote a reporter from the spot) to preserve all marks, clothes, or property by which each body could be identified; and, lastly, to comfort, console, satisfy, and give hospitable shelter, not only to those who had escaped the engulfing sea, but to the relatives and friends of the deceased, who, as soon as the fatal tidings had spread far and near upon the wings of the telegraph, came hastening from all parts of the kingdom to learn tidings of the lost and loved."

Charles Dickens, in alluding to the elder of the two brother-clergymen, the Rev. Stephen Rose Hughes, residing at Lionelston, near Moulton, Angles, within two miles of the scene of the wreck, charmingly tells his readers that—

"It was the kind and wholesome fact I have made mention of as being then beside me that I had purposed to myself to see when I left home for Wales. I had heard of that clergyman as having buried many scores of the shipwrecked people; of his having opened his house and heart to their agonised friends; of his having used a most sweet and patient diligence for weeks and weeks in the performance of the forlornest offices that man can render to his kind; of his having most tenderly and thoroughly devoted himself to the dead and to those who were sorrowing for the dead. I had said to myself, 'In the Christmas season of the year I should like to see that man.' And he had swung the gate of his little garden in coming out to meet me not half-an-hour ago."

"So cheerful of spirit, and guileless of affection, as true practical Christianity ever is. I read more of the New Testament in the fresh frank face going up the village beside me in five minutes than I have read in anathematising discourses (albeit put to press with enormous flourishing of trumpets) in all my life. I heard more of the Sacred Book in the cordial voice that had nothing to say about its owner, than in all the would-be celestial parades of bellows that have ever blown conceit at me."

In another portion of this affecting narrative, Charles Dickens adds, that—"Down to yesterday's post outward, my clergyman alone had written 1075 letters to relatives and friends of the lost people."

There is an old but very true adage, "What is every man's business is no man's business," an adage, we venture to assert, not unapplicable to the present occasion. There are no doubt very many benevolent persons and relatives of the shipwrecked who desire that the two reverend brothers should receive some more substantial reminiscence of their truly charitable kindness than the mere expression of grateful feelings, but are prevented from delicacy in coming forward for that purpose.

Under these circumstances and that of our nephew, Mr. Arthur Rich, having daily (during a period of six weeks, while in search for the remains of our deceased relatives) witnessed the unremitting exertions of the clergymen named, we do not hesitate to waive all feelings of delicacy, and without first seeking the aid of those well known in the philanthropic world, we now earnestly appeal to them, as also to the relatives of the shipwrecked, to assist us in presenting to the two clergymen a purse, for the purpose of repaying the actual cost their arduous and well-filled duties have imposed upon them.

With these views we desire to state that subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Messrs Prescott, Grote, and Co., Bankers, Threadneedle-street; the Commercial Bank, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and also by ourselves and nephew, Mr. Arthur Rich.

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Gymnase	2,680		£36,551
Ambigu-Comique	2,504		

Thirty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-one pounds sterling paid in one year by fifteen theatres to dramatic authors! What proportion, we wonder, does that bear to the sums paid in a like direction by the more than twenty theatres we have in London?

We can understand why the managers will be likely to oppose any reform of the present way of doing business in England; because, if the English dramatic authors were to imitate their French brethren, they would not only have the managers entirely at their mercy, but apparently larger sums would be drawn from the pockets of the managers. We use the word "apparently" with intention; because we believe that the improvement in the quality of the dramas which would result would more than repay the increased gains of the author. This, however, is a calculation which requires some foresight; and in the mean time many of the managers will demur to paying increased sums for pieces, when they can get others for next to nothing, or help themselves to the productions of the French at will. At a pinch, they will even set to work themselves and perpetrate an adaptation, rather than submit to such a revolution in the mutual relations of author and manager. To obviate this, a revision of the copyright treaty, and the substitution for it of something really calculated to secure foreign literary property from being made free with, would be desirable. We are quite aware that the subject is fraught with difficulties, and requires the deepest consideration before any step be taken.

THERE IS GRIEF AMONG THE PARIS JOURNALISTS,

such as pervaded Creation when it was proclaimed that the great PAN was dead. The *Univers* is suppressed; VEUILLOT is silenced. CALIBAN, having served his turn, is dismissed by PROSPERO with a solemn sermon upon the deficiency of his education. So long as the Emperor required the assistance of the Ultramontane party, who so dear as VEUILLOT. He was the pet, the darling of the Tuileries,—the coaxed and cosseted darling of the beauties of Compiègne. More than this, he was the chartered libertine of the press. Where others were sternly silenced, to VEUILLOT was accorded unfettered liberty of speech—and how well he used it who does not know? When others were rebuked for the profane manner in which they dealt with the doings of those set in authority over them, and were even curbed for the licence with which they attacked his Imperial Majesty's faithful ally, to VEUILLOT was permitted the unimpeded outpourings of the heart—and what honeyed streams they were is known to the world. But the times change, and the hearts of Princes are inscrutable. VEUILLOT has served his turn, and may now be dispensed with. The Pope and the Emperor are at two, and the brazen instrument of the trumpeter of the Ultramontanists has become unmusical to the august ears. So the *Univers* is suppressed, and M. VEUILLOT left to chew the cud of bitter reflection over the advice—"Put not your trust in Princes."

THE LONG-DELAYED APPEARANCE of Mr. HAMILTON's case against the Collier-Shakespeare will certainly take place within the next week. The postponement has been entirely due to

the occurrence of fresh discoveries, and to no laxity on the part of Mr. HAMILTON. One effect of these further discoveries is, that what was once a pamphlet will now be a book, and a very considerable one too, in bulk as well as in literary importance.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

THE MOST VERSATILE AND PROLIFIC WRITER of modern, indeed, of all time—the exhaustless novelist, poet, essayist, journalist, dramatic author, and general *littérateur*, was born at Villers-Cotterets on the 24th of July, 1803. He is consequently in the fifty-seventh year of his age. His father was the republican General ALEXANDRE DAVY DUMAS, who was the son of the Marquis DAVY DE LA PAILLETERIE, by an African negress named TIENNETTE DUMAS. These facts being considered, we are at a loss to understand upon what principle M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS laid claim some time ago to the title of Marquis DE LA PAILLETERIE. His own legitimacy gave him a title to the name of his father, but not to that of his grandfather, between whom and his father the bar sinister lies.

All the biographers of this remarkable man agree in stating that the education of his mind was somewhat neglected; but, on the other hand it is admitted that he acquired at a very early age great skill in all corporeal exercises. At the age of twenty, having for a short time served as clerk to a notary, he came to Paris in search of that fortune of which he stood in sore need. He was well received by some of the military men who had been comrades of his father, and was recommended by them to General FOY, who placed him as supernumerary secretary to the Duke of ORLEANS with a salary of 60*l.* per annum. It was not a bad *début* for a young man utterly without resources; and, although there was not much to get, there was probably still less do. At any rate, it was at this time that he began to busy himself with study, or rather with reading vast quantities of books, crowding his brain with imagery and material, so that in a very short time the literary sap began to stir within his veins—a very tempestuous torrent that, when it mixed with the African blood already there. In 1826 he published his first book, called "Nouvelles"—just one of those collections of scraps with which the modern *littérateur* generally makes his *début*. Next year he wrote a tragedy and a drama, which still remain unpublished, and a piece on Christina of Sweden, which afterwards passed the awful ordeal of the Committee of the Théâtre Français, and was produced there in March 1830.

Before this great event took place, however, ALEXANDRE had become a great man, and thus it happened. There was just then in Paris a party of literary revolutionaries who were presumptuous enough to be discontented with the classic style of CORNEILLE and RACINE. By these malcontents the eternal alexandrines of these masters were adjudged to be pompously stilted, unnatural, and wearisome exceedingly. They sighed for relief, anything for a change; and lo! it came—came to them in the form of a grand romantic drama called "Henri III. et sa Cour," by the supernumerary secretary of Son Altesse Royale M. le Duc D'ORLEANS, who had determined to ascertain whether the stage would not assist him in eking out his 60*l.* a year. The piece was accepted and played, and the success was immense. The romantic party hailed it as a revolution, and its author as the prophet of a literary Evangel. There might be grave looks in the Café Foy, and grey heads might shake in the *salon* of Mme. RECAMIER; but at the Rocher de Cancale there was the *cliquetis* of glasses, and a jubilant cry of Evée! when the young hero with the crisp hair and the thick, sensual lips came in, flushed with his triumph at the great theatre hard-by. M. le Duc, his employer, was there in his box to witness the triumph of his supernumerary secretary; and so pleased was Monseigneur with the result, that next day he promoted young DUMAS to the post of librarian.

From that moment his fortune was made. Taken by the hand by royalty; feted and caressed wherever he went; sought for by theatrical managers, publishers, and proprietors of journals; above all, paid bountifully for everything he did—even his extraordinary activity was insufficient to supply all the demands upon his pen. Who can wonder that the temptations offered were too great for the continence of a young man, seeking his fortune, and almost without education? Let those who condemn DUMAS for his literary *supercheries*, for his plagiarisms, his extensive use of materials ready to his hand, his employment of *collaborateurs*, try to imagine themselves in his place—the world before them, a public anxious for anything bearing their names, publishers and managers pouring gold at their feet, and suing for that anything at any price. Let them imagine that they have a small salary and a high social position to live up to. Let them add the passions of youth, inflamed by the African blood inherited from the sable TIENNETTE. Ah! it was a sore temptation.

The political facts of DUMAS's career may be disposed of very shortly. His services to the monarchy in 1830 earned for him the favour of the Court; but shortly afterwards he published an account of his travels in La Vendée, which contained some passages which gave offence to the King. Thanks, however, to his friend the Duke, he was reinstated to favour, and in 1844 he was decorated. His attachment to the Orleanists continued; and in 1846, when the Citizen King arranged that Spanish marriage which excited such indignation in this country, DUMAS accompanied the Duke DE MONTPENSIER as the historiographer of the marriage. After this marriage, M. DUMAS took a short journey into Africa, and upon his return from that picnic

visit to the land of his ancestors he opened the Théâtre Historique, for the production of his own dramas. Thanks, it is supposed, to the Revolution of 1848, this speculation failed. He made vain endeavours to take part in the political events of that time; but his friends the Orleanists had gone; LOUIS-PHILIPPE and the Duke de MONTPENSIER were at Claremont and at Twickenham, whither DUMAS was too fond of Paris and too ignorant of English to follow them; by the popular party he was regarded as a *farceur*, and they would have none of him. He tried two newspapers—one called *La Liberté*, which died at its very birth; the other, *Le Mois*, which dragged on a precarious existence for two years. He offered himself as a candidate for the National Assembly; but, whether the people were satisfied with having two great poets for their representatives or not, he at any rate was not among the elect. *Que faire?* As he could not be a hero, he would be a martyr; and so, in 1853, he betook himself to Belgium as an exile—though there were many in Paris who declared that the legal persecutions to be apprehended were more nearly allied to a pecuniary than a political cause. At any rate, he was not long absent from Paris. Having arranged his affairs and come to the conclusion that the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON did not regard him after all as so very formidable an opponent, he has since returned to his dear Paris, where his active pen and still more active imagination continue to be the inexhaustible sources of amusement to his compatriots. The little episodes of his life there of late; his visit to England (which resulted not only in some amusing letters on our parliamentary elections, but in the excellent photograph by Mr. HERBERT WATKINS from which the accompanying portrait is taken); his marvellous yacht-excursion, about which so much was said and written; his journey to Russia—were too faithfully chronicled by the journals of the day, to need more than a casual reference. To give even a selection of the eccentricities which have characterised this extraordinary career would require the space of a volume instead of an article. The love of exaggeration in which the author of these eccentricities so much delights has possibly communicated itself to the chroniclers of them; but there can be no doubt that, all allowance made, the life of M. DUMAS has been more filled with incident and adventure than those of CELLINI, CASANOVA, and

the Admirable CRICHTON put together. The profuse magnificence of his mode of life; his immense expenses; the debts resulting from these (which not even his enormous gains, which have far surpassed anything ever achieved by literature before); his *bons mots*—have furnished to the *jaseurs* of Paris and the correspondents of our journals inexhaustible topics for their *feuilletons* and letters. To these, and to the numerous biographical accounts of him already in existence, we refer the curious reader.

The wonderful and unparalleled fecundity of DUMAS's pen has been frequently remarked upon, and has been made the subject of grave animadversion on the part of those high priests of literature who look for thoughtful labour. We once entertained the intention of appending to this sketch as perfect a list of his writings as could be obtained; but a very short examination sufficed to assure us that, even if printed in the smallest type, it would occupy more space than could be devoted to such an object. To some more fortunate bibliographer we must bequeath the Herculean task. It will serve to give an idea of the rapidity with which he has produced when we recall the evidence given at his famous cause, in 1847, against the *Presse* and *Constitutionnel* newspapers; thereby it was shown that he had engaged himself to furnish to those journals annually more matter than a clever scribe could copy in the time; in addition to which he was producing an immense variety of other works at the same time. This, of course, could only be achieved by aid of collaborators, or literary assistants, who have been content to produce novels and dramas in abundance, to which M. DUMAS, after putting a few finishing touches, has given the sanction of his name. For practices such as these there is no adequate defence, and it is certainly not sufficient to say that the necessities of his life compel him to these means of getting money. Let us rather deplore his failing, whilst we admire what cannot for a moment be ignored, the real genius which he possesses, the uncommon vigour and fertility of his imagination. What he has really and unquestionably done himself is sufficient to have made the reputations of twenty smaller men; and when all his extravagances and all his follies have been forgotten, the author of "Monte Christo" and "Les Trois Mousquetaires" will be remembered as one of the greatest and most popular writers of the nineteenth century.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

A Manual of the English Constitution. With a Review of its Rise, Growth, and present State. By DAVID ROWLAND. London: John Murray. pp. 588.

THE FREEST, yet the most formal of all countries, the land in which law and liberty go together, England should have long ago had books like this, from which the young citizen might learn both the nature and the history of his rights and privileges. Delolme and Hallam are works for the student and the few. The many have had to put up with so-called "popular" accounts of the past and present of the Constitution, in which English history was viewed from some partisan or temporary point of view, and accuracy of detail was sacrificed to declamation. The only extant work with which we are acquainted, giving in any tolerable measure, and in a simple and intelligible style, the information respecting the laws and constitution of his country indispensable to every citizen of a free land, is the "Political Dictionary" published several years ago by Mr. Charles Knight, and now in the hands of Mr. Bohn. But, useful as is the "Political Dictionary" for reference, it lacks by its very plan the value of a work like the present, which narrates the growth of our laws and constitution in their historical development. Mr. Rowland traces both from the earliest period to the present time, with a conciseness which leaves nothing to be desired. There is no period of English history of which the main political and social features cannot be easily understood by a reference to Mr. Rowland's volume. The voter under Queen Victoria will gather from an excellent summary towards the close his precise electoral rights, and the conditions under which they may be exercised; while, if he turns to its earlier chapters, he will find all that is noteworthy in the feudal system presented with simplicity and brevity, yet with completeness.

Of course such a work must be to a great extent a compilation. But it is one which brings out into striking relief the difference between the skilful and unskilful compiler. The bungler in such a case entangles himself in knotty points of historical or legal controversy, drowns principles in details, or sacrifices details to flowing and philosophical disquisitions on the progress of the species. Mr. Rowland is a master of his art. While he keeps steadily in view the principle of progressive improvement which characterises English history, his simple and unaffected narrative comprehends all that is essential in the way of detail to a distinct comprehension of the progress made. Nothing can be more exact and accurate than his dates and facts. As he goes along, all important statutes are summarised, sometimes with interesting extracts from the originals. The proceedings of Parliament from the earliest period are carefully surveyed, and all its salient events and phenomena recorded. The reader who

has mastered this unpretending and far from bulky volume will have possessed himself of the essence and elixir of English history—a knowledge of the development, under due restrictions, of the personal, political, social, legal, and religious rights of the subject.

From the nature of the case, the volume is not one that can be judged of by quotations. Mr. Rowland is too intent on giving information to indulge in fine writing, and seldom suspends his useful task to waste his space and the reader's time with elaborate disquisition. Dipping into the volume at a venture, we may make here and there an extract slightly, very slightly, evidencing the industry and ability which characterise the work as a whole. The difference between the feudal system of the Continent and that established by William the Conqueror in England is well and clearly sketched in the following passage:

In foreign countries, when the feudal system was first introduced, the lands—or, as they were called after homage performed, the fiefs—were not granted for any certain or definite time; neither were they transmissible to the descendants of the vassal, nor had he power to alienate them. But William gave it a more monarchical character than it elsewhere had, by the regulations he made for subinfeudation. He permitted his tenants *in capite* to institute between themselves and their followers or dependents a relation similar to that which existed between the king and themselves. They rewarded their captains and followers who had fought under their banners with portions of the land granted to them by the king. They, like the Conqueror, divided their territories into two parts; one of which they retained for their own demesnes, or private property; the other they parcelled out amongst their military followers, to be held by the same service as they were liable to render to the king. This subordinate relation was called "Sub-infeudation." It was instituted by the same ceremony of homage as that between the king and his vassal; and the same oath of fealty was taken by the baron's vassal; but with the addition of a clause, saving his paramount fealty to the king—"saving the faith that I owe to our sovereign lord the king." The holders of military fiefs, thus created in sub-infeudation, were called *vavasours*; and these, in proportion to the knight's fees which they held, as *vavasories*, contributed to make up the whole number of knights and men to be rendered to the king by the superior lord. Thus, as the king was lord to his tenants *in capite*, so they became lords—in feudal language, *meane* or middle lords—to the followers to whom they granted their lands. The lands so held in subinfeudation under each baron or lord became lordships or manors, in which the lord or his steward held courts-baron, and appointed constables and officers, and at which, at stated times, the tenants were bound to attend; "so that every lordship or manor became, in a subordinate degree, itself the similitude of the kingdom at large." The Church also granted out their lands by subinfeudation, and thus obtained the knights and men they were bound by their tenure to render to the king. Lands held by subinfeudation were said to be held *mediately* of the king; or through the medium of the baron, or tenant *in capite*, who held *immediately* of the king. For although no act of homage passed between the lord's vassal and the king, William required from the vassal the oath of fealty or allegiance; and thus he retained an acknowledgment of allegiance which secured his power even over the immediate followers of his nobility. In this respect the policy of William was more far-sighted than that of feudal princes of the Continent, where the sub-vassals did not swear allegiance to the lord paramount; an omission that, in the course

of time, rendered the great feudal dukes and princes of Burgundy and Artois, Provence and Brittany, almost independent of the Crown of France.

The eagerness in the present day of large and populous unrepresented localities to obtain the privilege of sending Members to Parliament, contrasts strangely with not merely the indifference, but the repugnance, of earlier and earliest times. "A Parliament," said the 4th of Edward III., "shall be holden every year once, and more often if needs be." But, says Mr. Rowland,

Edward III. did not convene parliament in strict accordance with these laws, but he did not absolutely disregard them; for in his reign of fifty years there were thirty-seven years in which a parliament assembled. But it must not be imagined that these statutes were passed with reference to any political desire for annual parliaments; they were intended to insure an annual session rather than an annual election, for an eager desire for a seat in parliament did not then exist; on the contrary, in the following reign, of Richard II., it was found necessary to make a statute "for compelling the attendance of the members of both houses. The king did 'will and command' the attendance of all who had the summons, be he archbishop, bishop, prior, duke, earl, baron, banneret, knight of the shire, citizen, or burgess, on pain of being amerced, or otherwise punished; except they could reasonably and honestly excuse themselves to the king." Punishment was, in the same statute, imposed upon sheriffs who were negligent in making returns of writs to the parliament, or who left out any cities or boroughs, "which be bound, and of old time were wont, to come to the parliament"—an enactment which seems to imply that a sort of favouritism, perhaps under the direction of the crown, was exercised by the sheriffs, by exempting cities and boroughs from returning members, and from the consequent burden of the members' wages.

The shifting of such "local burdens" to the shoulders of a "consolidated fund" was not dreamt of in those simple ages!

We have said that Mr. Rowland not only summarises the more important statutes, but often gives their *ipsissima verba*, in a way which lends great occasional raciness to his pages. Our last extract shall be from his citation of the measure against the liberty of the press which followed Charles II.'s Act of Uniformity. It was under restrictions like the following that our Miltons, Clarendons, and Drydens published some at least of their works:

No person should presume to print within England or abroad any heretical, seditious, schismatical, or offensive books or pamphlets, wherein any doctrine or opinion should be asserted or maintained contrary to the Christian faith, or the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England, or which might tend or be to the scandal of religion, or the church, or the government or governors of the church, state, or commonwealth, or of any corporation or person whatsoever; nor should import, publish, sell, or disperse any such book or pamphlet. No private person should print any book or pamphlet unless the whole and every part thereof be first entered in the register of the company of stationers of London, and be first licensed and authorised to be printed by persons constituted to license the same—viz., law books, by the lord chancellor, lords chief justices, and the lord chief baron, one or more of them; books of history, concerning the state of the realm or affairs of state, by one of the secretaries of state, or their appointees; books of heraldry and arms, by the earl-marshal or his appointees; and all other books, whether of divinity, physic, philosophy, or whatever science or art, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London, or one of them, or their appointees, or by the chancellor or vice-chancellor of the universities. All books imported from beyond sea should be brought to the port of London only; and no custom-house officer should deliver them out of his custody before the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London should have appointed some scholar or learned man, with one or more of the company of stationers, and such others as they should call to their assistance, to be present at the opening thereof, and to view the same. If there should be found any heretical, seditious, schismatical, or other dangerous or offensive book, it should be brought to the archbishop or bishop, to the end that the importer might be proceeded against as an offender. No shopkeeper or other person not being licensed by the bishop of the diocese, nor having been seven years apprentice to the trade of a bookseller, printer, or bookbinder, nor being a freeman of London as son of a bookseller, nor being a member of the company of stationers, should, in the city of London or any other market town, buy or sell any Bibles, Testaments, or other books whatever, upon pain of forfeiture of the same. For the time to come there should be twenty master printers, and no more, besides the king's printers, and the printers for the universities; and but four master founders of letters for printing; these to be nominated and appointed by the archbishop and bishop, as vacancies arose; each master printer to be bound with sureties to the king in 300*l.* not to print any book or books not lawfully licensed. Every printer should reserve three printed copies, of the best and largest paper, of every book new printed, or reprinted with additions, and deliver them to the master of the stationers' company, one for the king's library, the other two for the libraries of the two universities." These are the principal provisions of a long act against "the liberty of the press." It was to continue in force for two years, and no longer; but it was continued by another statute; and further continued for seven years by the 1 James II., cap. 17, and was therefore in force at the Revolution.

Commending Mr. Rowland's as the best book of the kind extant on one of the most important and suggestive of subjects, we take leave of him with the hope that we may meet him again in the domain of English history.

A Review of the Crimean War, to the Winter of 1854-55. By Lieut.-Colonel JOHN ADYE, C.B., late Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1860. pp. 203.

COLONEL ADYE in the midst of his literary labours was suddenly called away on duty to India; and to this circumstance must probably be attributed any marks of haste which a critical Aristarchus might possibly discover in the pages before us. We have had so many previous histories of the Crimean war from military men as well as civilians, that we were at first inclined to question the necessity of any fresh volume which does not bear tokens of much greater time and labour than Colonel Adye can possibly be supposed to have bestowed on his little volume. Nevertheless, we must do the writer the justice to say that he has the not very common gift of describing a battle graphically and picturesquely, and of enabling the non-military spectator, amidst the din and smoke of cannon, to retain his

puzzled faculties, and trace some semblance of reason in the hurried orders conveyed by aide-de-camps and the consequently hurried movements of troops. Colonel Adye, indeed, writes with true Scotch caution, not unwisely considering it hazardous to criticise too closely the shortcomings, military or civil, of persons who are now, or who may be hereafter, in authority. He reserves his real thunders for the *Times* correspondent or the Baron de Bazancourt; and occasionally appears inclined to ask by what law civilians presume to meddle with what he seems to suppose does not concern them.

In a speech of General Peel, delivered not very long ago in the House of Commons, a speech mentioned approvingly by Col. Adye, there are the following words, which we commend to the Colonel's special attention: "We may depend upon it that the military profession is as subject to the rules of common sense as any other; and I see no reason why any member of this House, who has carefully examined the evidence laid on the table, should not be in a condition to form an opinion upon the question before us." We would recommend this sentiment, coming as it does from a tolerably keen stickler for the rights of red-tape, to the attention of those military men who think civilians ought to pay no further heed to army matters than to hearken to the horse-leech cry of "Give."

Col. Adye brings some forcible arguments to prove that, in order to maintain an army of 20,000 men in the field, we must have besides 20,000 trained soldiers ready to take the field, and an equal number of men under training as a second reserve. In addition to this, of course, the general, medical, and commissariat staffs must be in an efficient condition. He then forcibly contrasts the state of the British Army in the East in 1854 with what it ought to have been; and thrusts the burden of blame from off the narrow shoulders of red tapists on to the broad and beladen back of the British nation.

Col. Adye remarks of Mr. Russell that "he so constantly portrays the superior officers of the English army as ignorant of the most ordinary knowledge of their profession, that his remarks would almost appear to be dictated by personal feelings. This is doubtless a great blemish, and it is apparent throughout the work." Whether this charge be true or not, we cannot say; but we believe that since Lord Raglan's time English commanders-in-chief have not invariably considered it indispensable to ignore the existence of, or treat with contumely, the correspondents of the daily papers.

As to the famous Balaclava charge, Col. Adye lays the pros and cons before the reader, and goes on to say that "if the facts, as now related, are correct, it will perhaps therefore be better to leave them to the judgment of the reader than to make comments upon them." Without caring to intrude "where doctors disagree," we think that the circumstances of the affair, as Col. Adye lays them down, tend somewhat to exonerate Lord Lucan from blame. As this volume is little more than a *résumé* of the chief incidents in the Crimea, we can scarcely quote from it. The following passage possesses some interest, as showing that Lord Raglan considered that the victory at Inkermann might have been rendered much more complete had the French Commander-in-Chief been less timid or more alert.

About 1 p.m. the fog, which had hitherto shrouded the movements of the Russians, partially cleared, and they were then found to be retiring. When Lord Raglan perceived that the enemy were giving ground and retreating—when he saw their artillery disappearing from the plateau, knowing the precipitous nature of the slopes they had to descend in all the confusion of defeat, and the narrow causeway they had to cross to reach the north side—he felt at once the importance of an immediate pursuit. His own regiments were too exhausted, and had suffered too heavily, to permit of their advancing; but there were several thousand French troops in reserve, who had not been in action. Consequently, he urged on the French general to follow up the enemy with his fresh infantry and artillery, pointing out that the result would be almost the annihilation of the Russian army. But General Canrobert hesitated until too late, and allowed the enemy to make good their retreat. It was always a matter of regret to Lord Raglan that the exhaustion of, and terrible loss which had been sustained by, his army, thus deprived him of the power to follow up the victory. The arguments used in French accounts of the battle, that the fire from the steamers and from the works of the place prevented their troops following up the Russians on this occasion, are hardly satisfactory when it is considered what a great result was at stake. The guns of the steamers were firing at too great an elevation, and those of the works were too distant, to be very effective.

Col. Adye makes a strong protest against newspaper correspondents accompanying the army, and treats his readers to extracts from speeches made by that very eminent nobody, the late Lord Winchester, against this nefarious practice. We believe that Englishmen, or at least the great majority of them, have quite made up their minds on this point, and arrived at the sensible conclusion that—if some harm be done, perhaps necessarily, by the press—if occasionally some wail or stray of information reach the enemy's camp through this source, and if the sublime equanimity of general officers be thus disturbed—that same press makes tenfold compensation by bringing, when necessary, the force of public opinion to bear on the authorities at home, and by honestly chronicling the efforts and energy of individual members of the army, when a recognition of those efforts and that energy would hardly come within the lethargic scope of routine. Since Col. Adye wrote these pages, the claims of the press have been further acknowledged, and in quarters where but little sympathy could be expected for it. The *Times* has been allowed to send two representatives to the rival camps of the Emperors of Austria and France; and has one at this moment noting down the incidents of the Spanish expedition. Newspaper correspondents, like commanders-in-chief, are but mortal men, and liable to error; but to argue that, because occasionally a correspondent in the Crimea or elsewhere was not

sufficiently reticent, therefore all camp operations should be exempted from criticism and observation, strikes us as logic little worthy even of Lord Winchelsea, and much less of Lieut.-Col. Adye.

An Historical Account of the First Three Business Tokens issued in the City of New York. By CHARLES I. BUSHNELL. New York: Privately printed. pp. 17.—This little pamphlet will be of interest mainly to the antiquarians of New York; but that the antiquities of a new civilisation cannot be very old is obvious from the fact that the dates upon the three tokens are respectively 1789, 1794, and 1795.

An Analysis of the Stuart Period of English History. By ROBERT ROSS. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 464.—Mr. Ross is the Lecturer on History at the Normal College, Cheltenham, and has compiled this volume for the use of students who are preparing for public examinations, with a view to thoroughly imbuing them with a knowledge of that important crisis in English history, when our great constitution was firmly fixed upon the foundation on which it now reposes. For this purpose it seems well fitted.

A History, Military and Municipal, of the ancient Borough of The Devises; and, subordinately, of the entire Hundred of Polterne and Cannings. Longmans. pp. 602.—As a piece of local history the value of this volume is considerable, and to antiquarian and historical libraries it will doubtless prove an acquisition. The period of history chiefly developed is that of the Civil War, in which Devises figured prominently.

Historical Sketch of the Church or Minster of Lyminge. By ROBERT C. JENKINS, M.A. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) pp. 44.—This interesting historical sketch, which is by the present incumbent of the parish of Lyminge, in Kent, gives an account of the church or minster there, from the time of its founder, St. Ethelburga, the Queen, in A.D. 633, until its surrender to King Henry VIII., by Cranmer, A.D. 1546.

We have also received the first part of *Cassell's Illustrated History of England*. The text by Mrs. HOWITT. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin).—The promising commencement of a work which deserves, and probably will acquire, popularity. It opens with the reign of George III. The text is clear and elegant, as all that comes from the same pen. The illustrations are for the most part appropriate; though the scene representing the "Threatened Arrest of Wilkes" is perhaps a little too melodramatic.

FICTION.

Yes and No; or, Glimpses of the Great Conflict. 3 vols. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co. 1860.

THESE VOLUMES may almost be said to contain "a novel without a hero." After closing the third volume we are still puzzled to decide whether the elder or younger of the brothers Esdaile is to be considered the prime mover around which the minor satellites revolve, or whether the onerous post of heroine may not justly be assigned to that very charming creation of the author's brain, Clara alias Effie Maberly. If the characters of the human actors are diversified, still more so are the scenes of their action. In England itself we are confined within bounds, as it were, to no one locality; visiting by frequent alternations London, Maberly Hall, and the very flourishing provincial settlement, Notown. If English life fatigue us, we have only to accompany that very restless wanderer, Mr. Ralph Esdaile, under his *nom de guerre* of Jules Baylière, to Paris, to Lyons, to Germany, Italy, &c., and, when tired of Europe, to take our fill of Oriental life, and listen to the traveller's raptures on rock-temples in Nubia, Theban colossi, or Egyptian pyramids. We should suppose that under a fictitious name the writer gives us the result of his own wanderings; they are described with far too much picturesqueness and exactness for us to imagine them borrowed from travels, guide-books, and the like; and though they have no particular bearing upon the thread of the story, their merits almost deserve that their intrusion should be pardoned.

Even from the little we have said, it will be seen that we consider this volume, taken strictly as a work of art, to be a failure. The plot is much too desultory, the tragical conclusion neither necessary nor probable, and several personages are introduced who have nothing whatever to do with the story. Of course it may be possible to say something in defence against these charges. In the present case we must allow that the author's digressions are often very interesting; that there is nothing impossible in the conclusion, or even objectionable, unless it be that thus only one of the personages about whose fortunes we have interested ourselves is disposed of, and that one or even two of these deserve our attention at least as much as Mr. Ralph Esdaile. As to the third head of our complaint, it may very naturally be urged, that in life we meet with, and like or dislike, many persons (they are so marked in character, and so far connected with us, that we must have either the one feeling or the other towards them) who, after all, have no influence, or one so small as to be almost imperceptible, upon our careers. To this we can only reply that, were we worthy to have our biographies written, our biographers, if they did their duty, would pass over with a single mention, or not notice at all, such episodes; and not, at all events, intrude from time to time upon the reader's notice such dumb characters as Dr. Sharpstone, Mr. and Mrs. Penrose, &c. But we must not allow our readers to part with the impression that we have found nothing to admire in these volumes. We should thus be doing great injustice to the eloquent and thoughtful earnestness of the writer, as well as to his deep and yet not obtrusive sense of religion, the interest of his story, and last, and we suppose also least, the almost invariable elegance and correctness of his style. So free are these volumes from cynicism or pedantry,

that at first we were inclined to attribute them to feminine authorship (remembering "Adam Bede" let no male novel-writer protest against any such critical metamorphosis *pro tem.*), when, from several reasons, we began to doubt the truth of our discovery. After reading the following lines in the second volume, we came to the conclusion that no woman would so libel her sex: "I do not know how your women-kind manage, courteous reader, but surely experience proves that there are very few women who know how to make good tea. They persuade themselves, dear loving creatures, that it is their peculiar function and qualification; but unquestionably it is a sublime mistake. They know how to chatter—we will not say what—over it; but as to producing anything like an infusion of the inestimable product of the East, there are few women who have any comprehension of the mystery."

We give a brief extract. We may premise that Mr. Fairlight is a High Church clergyman, and the genus Bagley gardeners:

Mr. Fairlight had felt it his duty to remind Sir Isaac of the misdemeanours of Frederick's brother, but they had slipped out of Sir Isaac's mind, perhaps for the utterly unjustifiable reason that Mr. Fairlight told them, and that the old baronet, hearing that gentleman discourse Sunday after Sunday, had acquired the too common habit of retaining very little that was said. This will account for the very faint impression that Mr. Fairlight's doctrine had produced upon Sir Isaac's mind. Many clergymen suffer greatly in this respect; old Bagleys deliberately ponder the condition of clouds, and swedes, and gravel-walks, while the sermon goes on; and young lovers find it an apt time to feast on the graces which steal their hearts, and hold them spell-bound; men of business habitually choose it as an opportunity for quiet reflection on their debit and credit, and tomorrow's plans; and then all swear that the fault rests with the clergyman, and by no means with themselves. "As dull as a sermon," is a vile proverb in these degenerate days. Verily, a sermon ought to be the sounding of heaven's silver trumpet; the voice of angels pleading with men to believe, desire, and do better things: but worldly-minded old sinners, like Sir Isaac Maberly, are often hard of hearing; crystal spheres have little power to touch their senses, and they set open the passage from one ear to the other, the moment that the parson begins to speak. But there is not only this extreme, for there are other and more hopeful characters, younger and fairer devotees, who treasure up every sentence, every tone, and every look; and embalming their priestly counsellor's words, modulations, and gestures, in metaphysical lavender, write poetical epitaphs thereon.

We cannot help, after this, sympathising with the conduct of the youthful Master Poysers in "Adam Bede," who carried marbles to church with the prospect of "handling them a little secretly during the sermon."

The conclusion of the story is very unsatisfactory. "Fabula prisca quidem," &c. Two brothers are devotedly attached to the same lady, each brother of course being ignorant of the other's affection. The young lady, not unnaturally, has her preference; and the writer cuts the gordian knot very clumsily by making the younger brother, and the object of the young lady's affections, die prematurely of a broken heart, apparently because he knew that his attachment was reciprocated. Though there are not a few faults in this novel, yet the author's evident earnestness of purpose, joined to considerable skill in writing, attract and deepen the interest of the reader in each succeeding chapter. The fitful struggles of a mind wavering between infidelity and belief are painted as it were from reality, as if by the hand of one who had himself been no idle spectator of the great conflict.

Famous Boys; and how they became Great Men. Dedicated to Youths and Young Men as a Stimulus to Earnest Living. (Dartton and Co. 1860. pp. 293.)—We see no reason why this book should not be read with great interest by any boy who meets with it. Older readers will scarcely be satisfied with all the persons whom the writer, with a free choice, admits into his portrait-gallery. Are Messrs. Horace Greeley and Gordon Bennett the only or the greatest worthies (living or dead) which America can produce? And will Englishmen allow that that very shrewd money-making tradesman, James Morrison, who died miserably a few years ago, and who at his death was supposed to be worth two millions of money, may reasonably be called a great man? Of Mr. Horace Greeley we learn that "the sights in London did not impress him very much; the Epsom races he declined to attend for three reasons—he had much to do at home; he did not care a button which of thirty colts ran the fastest; and he preferred that his delight and that of swindlers, robbers, and gamblers, should not exactly coincide." The reasons which Mr. Greeley gives for not being present at a horse-race are doubtless (so far as he is concerned) sound enough; but they will scarcely interest the "youths and young men" for whose use this book has been written. Generally speaking, however, we admit that the writer has worthily chosen the subjects for his biographies, and that he does them justice.

We have also received *One of Them*. By CHARLES LEVER. No. III. (Chapman and Hall.)

POLITICS.

Harmonies of Political Economy. By FRÉDÉRIC BASTIAT. Translated from the French, with a Notice of the Life and Writings of the Author, by PATRICK JAMES STIRLING, F.R.S.E., author of "The Philosophy of Trade," "The Gold Discoveries and their probable Consequences," &c. London: John Murray. pp. 198.

IT IS RATHER A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE that this volume should make its appearance just when our newspapers are crying "Jubilate" over the new Free Trade manifesto of the Emperor of the French. To read the lucubrations of some journalists on the subject, it might be supposed that sound political economy and Free Trade doctrines had never been promulgated in France until the publication, the other day, of Napoleon III.'s epistle to his minister.

This is far from, it is the very reverse of, the truth. While practically, no doubt, we are very much in advance of the French in the application of Free Trade principles, time was when, theoretically, we were their pupils. The French economists of last century preceded, in point of time, our own expositors of true political economy, and in some respects Adam Smith was a mere translator and adapter of Quesnay. But, however admirable the expositions which have enriched the French literature of political economy, our friends across the channel have been much less fortunate than ourselves in the class from which sound economical doctrines have met with acceptance. It is this that lies at the root of the different fortunes of Free Trade principles in France and in England; and as some ignorance or misapprehension seems to exist upon the subject, a few words of explanation may be in place.

After the triumph of Free Trade in England, and consideration being paid to the personages and classes by whom that triumph was effected, the young student who turns for the first time to the pages of Adam Smith's admirable work will peruse them with some degree of surprise. Taught, as he has been, to regard the agriculturist as the natural enemy of Free Trade, and the manufacturer and merchant as its natural friend, he will see with astonishment the great Scottish apostle unwearied in his denunciations of the prohibitive and protectionist tendencies of the manufacturing and commercial classes, and in his expressions of sympathy for the maltreated and plundered agriculturist. As he inquires into the subject, he will find that the discrepancy between past and present is easily to be accounted for. A century ago England was a corn-exporting country, and therefore the agriculturist was certainly not a Protectionist, for his products were not of a kind to require protection. It was quite the reverse with the manufacturer. It was the home market which, in a general way, he chiefly prized, and where he feared to be beaten if he was exposed to foreign competition. Protection secured him not only a monopoly at home, but in our colonial empire, which then included what are now the United States of America. Not till the growth of British commerce and manufactures had altered all this, did the manufacturer and agriculturist exchange attitudes. When the manufacturer could defy competition at home, and when the agriculturist was in a position to fear it, the former became a Free Trader and the latter a Protectionist.

What England was a century ago, France is now. The French peasant and vine-grower has little or nothing to fear from foreign competition; the protected French iron-master and cotton-spinner have every thing to fear from it; thus the landed proprietor is naturally a Free Trader, and the industrialist (to use a current term) is as naturally a Protectionist. And as the commercial and manufacturing classes are always the most important in a free state, or in a state which enjoys moderate constitutional freedom, it is no wonder that the Governments of the Restoration and of the Revolution of July, which leant upon the middle classes, should have encouraged the Protection system, and that a despotic Emperor like Napoleon III., who looks to the peasantry as his chief supporters, should be a Free Trader. It is this state of things which, under a *régime* of moderate freedom and discussion, made the progress of Free Trade principles so extremely slow in France. The peasant is not an arguing being, or one who cares to listen to disquisitions on political economy. The trading classes had possession of the press and of a parliamentary majority. They were impervious to reasoning, for the interests of all of them were protected with a sort of impartial injustice. If one item of protection or prohibition was removed, therest might go. They stood by each other—the iron-master by the cotton-spinner, the woollen-manufacturer by the coal-owner. No liberal or constitutional statesmen of note ever dreamt of professing those Free Trade doctrines the practical realisation of which would, it was supposed, deluge France with the cheap cottons and woollens, the coal and iron, of perfidious Albion.

But there were and there always have been men in France who preached Free Trade doctrines. Meeting with no support from the middle classes, and precluded by political regulations from appealing directly to the agricultural population, they could only found little clubs and little publications—in which they strengthened, it is true, each other's convictions, but they made slight way with the general public, who neglected them as theorists or laughed at them as dreamers. What response, however, has been met with in the France of to-day by the manifesto of the Emperor, is due to the long and patient ministrations of these men, of whom Michel Chevalier is perhaps the ablest, and Frédéric Bastiat was at once the most enthusiastic, the most lively, and the most witty. It was they who prepared the way for the master of sixty legions, and the whole rule of *sic vos non vobis* is once more exemplified in their fate.

Frédéric Bastiat, for instance, may be considered a martyr missionary of Free Trade doctrines in France. Born at Bayonne in the first year of the present century, the son of an eminent merchant there, he took to study rather than to business, and a small patrimony allowed him to spend his time as he pleased. At twenty-four, he became acquainted with the writings of the best modern economists, French and English, and his eyes were at once opened to the all-pervading absurdity of the French protective system. It was in rural seclusion that he wrote some of the best and most popular of his works. After the lapse of many years, the Free Trade agitation was commenced in England, and the stimulus which the reports of its progress gave him induced him to send a contribution to the *Journal*

des Economistes, which made a great impression on the economists of France. He commenced a correspondence with Mr. Cobden; he visited England, where he was received with open arms by the Free Trade leaders; and on returning to France, he published his historical and biographical sketch of the agitation, the lively and useful "*Cobden et la Ligue*." Organising Free Trade associations in Paris and the provinces, amid immense difficulties, partly political, partly arising from the national hatred of perfidious Albion and jealousy of her commerce, he at last published his *Sophismes*, in which the rigid theories of political economy were vivified and popularised by an almost Voltairean wit. Nothing can be conceived happier in its way than his imaginary candlemakers' petition, in which that class prays for the prohibition of sunlight and the legislative shutting up of windows, on the plea that by such a measure the domestic candlemakers' and cognate interests would be benefited. It is a masterpiece of ironical *reductio ad absurdum*. Freedom and the right of meeting came with 1848, and Bastiat was sent by his department a deputy to the Assembly. But, alas! he found that the revolution had only given him a second enemy to combat: he must now do battle with the Socialism of the working classes as well as with the Protectionism of the middle classes. His health, naturally weak, succumbed to the twofold task; and, ordered to Italy by his physicians, he died at Rome towards the close of 1850, little thinking from whom and under what *régime* his cherished principles were first to receive the promise of a triumph denied them by the monarchy of July and the revolution of 1848.

Bastiat's "*Harmonies Economiques*," an unfinished work, was to have been the most elaborate of his many expositions of political economy. Mr. Stirling, well known by his own economical works, has translated it with spirit, and prefixed to it an interesting notice of the life of a martyr of politico-economical science. It is distinguished from most of our own treatises on the same subjects, not only by the double war which it keeps up against Socialism on the one hand, and Protectionism on the other, but by the semi-conversational and almost dramatic vivacity of its style, and the frequency and aptness of its illustrations drawn from every-day life. In other respects its views little differ—except, perhaps, in the case of the author's doctrine of rent—from those accepted among ourselves. In this country Protectionism is exploded, and Socialism never obtained a footing. So far, M. Bastiat's volume is scarcely applicable to our wants. But Protectionism and Socialism are historically important, and it is interesting to see the mode in which they are combated by a gifted, lucid, and witty Frenchman, to whom they were no mere spectres of the past, but terrible realities which he had to subdue. The exposition, elucidation, and illustration of the general doctrines of political economy contained in M. Bastiat's volume are, moreover, so masterly and effective, that the volume may be recommended as interesting to the advanced, and invaluable to the commencing student. It is economic science closely reasoned as mathematics and amusing as a *feuilleton*; nor have our McCullochs and Mills as yet reached that consummation of scientific treatment.

Der Suez Kanal. VON FRIEDRICH SZARVADY. Mit Zwei Karten. (The Suez Canal. By F. SZARVADY. With Two Maps.) Leipzig: Brockhaus.

THE GREAT AMBITION OF FRANCE is to obtain influence in the Mediterranean. It is an ambition which we do not condemn. But England has to consider whether, with France supreme in the Mediterranean, her naval empire be not endangered, her Eastern possessions threatened. The canalisation of the Isthmus of Suez is a French scheme, and aims at achieving some of France's dearest political objects. The course hitherto pursued by English statesmen in regard to the project has neither been wise, patriotic, nor dignified. There has simply been the display of paltry jealousy and spite, the childish attempt to thwart and obstruct; so that France, whose designs are mainly selfish, stands before the world as the vanquished champion, the noble martyr, of civilisation. England should either have triumphantly demonstrated the impossibility of canalising the Isthmus of Suez, or elevated the enterprise into one of universal interest and benefit, or asserted her just claim to that place in Egypt which France so arrogantly assumes. Now every great scientific voice, with, we believe, one solitary exception, testified that the junction of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean offers no insuperable difficulties; and the late Robert Stephenson, gifted and distinguished engineer as he was, is said to have known very little about hydraulics. So far as we are capable of judging, the piercing of the neck of land connecting Asia and Africa is as easy, as for the commerce of every land and the diffusion of European culture it is desirable. How curious that, while England would profit more from the canal than all other countries, opposition should come from no other quarter except England! If, confining our view to trade, we found England zealously advocating, aiding, while France fiercely hindered, this would be intelligible enough; but that England should be the chief hindrance is neither intelligent nor intelligible. The author of the present volume furnishes us with the unanimous public opinion, the unanimous scientific conclusions, of the Continent in reference to the Suez Canal. The enlightened Germans, who may be deemed impartial judges, and whose sympathies, if lukewarm, are certainly more toward England than France, marvel at English stolidity and obstinacy, or what it would be more correct to call English apathy. But is the English community really indifferent, or is it simply distrustful from want of sufficient information? If the latter

is the case, let Szarvady's clear and ample narrative, with its corroborative and illustrative documents, be forthwith consulted. That the Suez Canal is a practicable undertaking is proved by the fact that from very remote times, and down to a comparatively recent period, a canal existed. What the ancients, with far inferior scientific skill, far inferior mechanical appliances, performed, surely the moderns could accomplish. Let us offer to our readers that chapter of Egyptian history which embraces the canalisation of the Isthmus of Suez. We shall be partly indebted to Szarvady, and partly to articles contained in the supplements to the "Conversations-Lexicon."

More than three thousand years ago ruled in Egypt a King Sothis the First, who was succeeded by his son, Ramses the Second. These two kings—confounded by the Greeks—are known to us under the name of Sesostrius, a reputed conqueror in Africa and in Asia, filling Scythia in one direction, and India in another, with the fulfilment of his exploits. For him the Israelites are said to have built treasure cities: Pithon lay westward, Ramses eastward. At his command many canals were constructed—one especially through the land of Goshen, indicated on maps as the Canal of Sesostrius, binding the Red Sea with the Nile, and thus establishing the communication between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. Necho the Second, toward the end of the seventh century before Christ, either renewed or tried to perfect this canal; but the work was abandoned, after costing the lives of more than a hundred thousand men. Rather more than a hundred years later, Darius Hystaspes attempted to continue or complete what, through the warning of an oracle or the death of Necho, had been renounced. There are contradictory statements as to his success. It is asserted that he so widened the canal that two vessels of the largest size could sail abreast; and it is also asserted that he failed to work any memorable improvement.

Two hundred years pass away, and now we find Ptolemy Philadelphus busy. Among other important additions and ameliorations, the canal was provided with a system of double sluices, and care was taken that no bitter or salt water mingled with the Nile water which flowed through it. Ptolemy had chiefly in view the extension of the trade to India. The active commerce along the canal created many cities—Heroopolis and Arsinoe being two of the chief. When Myos Hormus and Berenice became the principal harbours for intercourse with Southern Arabia and with India, the canal began to be neglected. It was only when the Nile was at its fullest flow that the canal could convey vessels of large size; and it might often be perilous to withdraw from the Nile at that season so vast a mass of water as the canal required. Then there were sandbanks at Arsinoe, sunken rocks in the gulf, and a prevailing north wind to contend with. In the naked desert, also, there was an absence of everything needful to navigation, timber included. The mud accumulating in the sluices, the sand continually blown from the desert, choked the canal, and made the maintenance of its effectiveness difficult, the ancients having no proper deepening machines to grapple with the foe. Not, however, till the fatal guilty days of the later Ptolemies did it lose its great utility. A portion of the ships on which Cleopatra was conveying her treasures to the Red Sea, sank in the gulf; the portion of them which reached the Red Sea the Arabs plundered and destroyed. Under Augustus the canal was restored, and the twin ports, Arsinoe and Cleopatris, resounded and rejoiced once more with the activities of commerce. From these ports the prefect Ælius Gallus fitted out a great fleet for an expedition against Arabia—the timber for the building of the ships being brought by the Nile and the canal.

The next restorers of the canal were the Emperors Trajan and Adrian, but as much for military as for commercial purposes. Finally, when Egypt fell under the power of the Caliph Omar, his general and viceroy, Amru, tried to save the canal from irretrievable ruin. A famine having brought death and despair to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca, bread was sent to them in abundance from rich Egypt, and it is said that Amru organised such an enormous caravan for the conveyance of provisions, that the first beasts with their burdens were entering Mecca when the last were leaving Old Cairo. The obstacles encountered on this and similar occasions induced the Viceroy not to trust wholly to the land route, but to supply its defects by the renovated agency of the canal. By aid of the native Egyptians, all the wounds of the Grand Canal had, in six months, been healed. In the year 767 it was destroyed, from a motive base enough. In that year, a certain Hassan having rebelled at Medina against the Caliph Mohammed-al-Mansur, the Caliph ordered the canal to be filled up to cut off the rebel's supplies of provisions. This barbarous deed the Egyptians themselves were far from deploring, for, to them, the canal was only an instrument whereby everything which Egypt produced was sent to Arabia. The canal lay thenceforth in its sorrowful wreck, though all through the Middle Ages there was a noble and stirring tradition of it. Breydenbach, a German traveller, who visited the Isthmus of Suez in 1483, is touchingly eloquent on the mighty memory and the mighty remains; and a map in the Ducal Library of Weimar, with the date of 1424, pictures the canal, though the devouring sands must have left little of it to be seen.

It appears that the Viceroy Amru cherished the design of executing a direct canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, such a canal as the genius and valour of men have yet to create; but the inrush of the Christians was dreaded. The Caliph Harun-al-Raschid was restrained from carrying out the project of an intermaritime canal by the current notion which recent investigations have refuted, that

the two seas had an immense difference in level. The Venetians wanted to reopen the canal; but the Sultans of Egypt, still alarmed at the Europeans and the Christians, would not listen to them. After the conquest of Egypt by the Turks many of their Sultans dreamed of increasing their glory, their power, and their wealth, by bringing the two seas together, as no doubt, before any canalisation was thought of, they had originally been. Lastly, of the sublime visions which Napoleon Bonaparte nourished his daring, fertile heart with in the East and for the East, the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez was one. He was, as most readers know, nearly drowned by the sudden return of the tide when examining the localities. This, with many other visions, he had to leave unrealised. Mehemed-Ali, a Bonaparte after his own fashion, longed to transcend even Bonaparte in this matter. But the fear of bringing on himself the vengeance of the English deterred him from putting his vigorous hand to the marvellous labour. But during the reign of Mehemed-Ali that agitation began which will never cease till Asia and Africa are again continents severed by the flowing of the ocean.

It would be tiresome to give the history of all which scientific men, singly or banded into commissions, have been doing in reference to the canalisation of the Isthmus. There have been debates marked by much ignorance in parliament—there have been debates marked by still grosser ignorance in the press. Ferdinand de Lesseps has contrived to raise himself into a kind of hero of the Suez Canal; but whether he is a charlatan and adventurer, or an earnest and disinterested philanthropist, we have not the means of deciding. Let Ferdinand de Lesseps be what he may, England, that realm of boasted common sense, ought to be able to judge of the best path to be pursued without regard to this Frenchman. A Suez Canal would shorten the sea distance to Bombay by about a half. The millions of tons, the thousands of emigrants, passengers, soldiers, which England conveys round the Cape of Good Hope, she would send by the shorter route. But the Suez canal must be England's work and England's possession. It is absurd to suppose that the canal, once made, would long remain under the control of the Viceroy of Egypt. The poor Viceroy is only a French puppet. Unless then England acts at once, Egypt and the canal too will be as entirely French as Algeria. If England does not seize Egypt in peace, she will be compelled to pluck it from the greedy grasp of France in war.

ATTICUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prenticeana; or, Wit and Humour in Paragraphs. By the Editor of the *Louisville Journal*. New York: Derby and Jackson. London: Sampson Low, Son and Co. pp. 306.

TO THOSE WHO ARE AT A LOSS for some new subject of inquiry, we seriously recommend an investigation into the power and capacity of the human mind for exercising the art of abuse and producing that kind of language which, under the various names of slang, chaff, Billingsgate, and others too numerous to be specified, has been used as a weapon of offence since Shimei reviled David in Bahurim, and perhaps even before that time. We have books on all manner of Arts, indoctrinating us with their principles, and teaching us their practice. On all the fine arts, on the art of dining and on the culinary art, even on the art of joking, we have literature enow and to spare; but upon the art of slanging there is no text-book that we are acquainted with. Great practitioners of it live in history, and there are many now alive whose skill we have the opportunity of studying. Swift was a past-master in the Art, and the "Dunciad" proves that little Pope was not to be despised by any means. The late Mr. O'Connell was said to be able to vanquish even a Dublin fish-woman,—no contemptible feat we should imagine; and Mr. Cobbett was not easy to beat at this wordy game. The same may be said of Wilkes; and even the grave and learned Samuel Johnson is reported by Bozzy to have fairly put down a Thames waterman, by saying that "his mother kept a house of tainted reputation, whilst his father had been transported as a receiver of stolen goods." In the absence then of any regular treatise upon the matter, it may be useful to study it as well as we are able from these and other illustrious examples, and from the current newspapers of the day. Some of the latter, indeed, will be found to offer the richest veins of this kind of lingual ore. Judging by these barometers of public opinion, what the public most wishes to know is not how empires are governed, how the great business of the world is carried on—but whether Mr. Smith has paid his debts, Mr. Jones has taken to drinking, or Mr. Robinson eloped with his neighbour's wife. So necessary indeed is it, in their estimation, that the public should be supplied with this kind of pabulum, that they will upon occasion supply with their imagination what reality refuses to afford. It must be confessed that in England it is only among the small fry of the press that these amicable exercises are practised; but in America they are universal and rampant.

The volume before us presents an extraordinary example of the state at which a man may arrive who suffers himself to indulge too freely in the habit of abusing his neighbours. One, by constant dram-drinking, comes to be little better than a rotten receptacle for alcohol; another mimics a peculiarity until he ineradicably acquires it; a third indulges in a vicious taste until all delicacy of perception becomes deadened; so, according to his own confession, Mr. Prentice has been rating and slanging his neighbours and acquaintance so roundly and so constantly from his boyhood, that he has lost all sense of decency, and

has come to be of opinion that to be vulgar and abusive is the same thing as to be witty and humorous. What after all are these gems which he has been pleased to lay before the public as the emanations of his mind, of which he is so proud that he stamps them with the authority of his name? What are these paragraphs which, sparkling with wit and humour, have coruscated in the columns of the *Louisville Journal*? Simply a string of abusive passages which the editor of that important print has levelled against his rivals and contemporaries; nothing but a tissue of silly and for the most part unmeaning libels, which he has used in the undignified and, as we believe, internecine war of petty journalism. America is "a great country" for more things than one, but for journals beyond all others. In Louisville (a flourishing city in Kentucky, with twenty thousand inhabitants and some twenty journals) we dare say the battle raged hot and strong, and that Mr. Prentice found it no easy matter to hold his own. When blows are flying about, revolvers and bowie-knives are rife, and hard words are plentiful as blackberries, it does not do to be over-nice. That granted, however, where was the necessity for collecting and stirring up the offensive missiles, and parading them forth as miracles of humour and of wit? There was a time when rotten eggs and dead cats were necessary ingredients in a British election; but we never heard of an honourable member furnishing a museum with the abominations that had been used on his behalf. Mr. Prentice excuses the publication upon the plea that, if he had not published his paragraphs, some one else would have done so. We do not quite see why that should have been regarded as a foregone conclusion; but it is certainly a poor excuse for an offence against the laws of decency, that if you had not committed it some one else would have done so instead.

Three fourths of these gems of "wit and humour" are directed against the editors of rival journals. None of these does Mr. Prentice spare. It is enough for a man that he edits a paper not called the *Louisville Journal* to be held up to the world as the concentration of every vice forbidden in the decalogue. The other day we were turning over a file of Indian newspapers, and came upon a copy of the *Mofussilite*, the leading article of which commenced with "The pampered menial who wears the plush of the proprietors of the *Lahore Chronicle*," &c. That we thought was pretty well; but the scribe, whoever he might be, that begot that elegant trope, was but a child in the art of slang in comparison with Mr. Prentice. The very second page supplies us with an instance of the cheerful jocularity with which this gentleman treated his compeers.

An editor in Michigan, talking of corn, professes to have a couple of ears fifteen inches long. Some folks are remarkable for the length of their two ears.

There, you see; the offending, that is to say, rival editor, is here told that he has long ears, and therefore that he is an ass. Could anything be more witty or more humorous? Then again:

The editor of the *Eastern Argus* is melancholy in his reflections upon the close of the year. He says he shall soon be lying in his grave. When he gets there, it will be time for him to stop lying. The ruling passion is often strong in death, but seldom after it.

So the public is delicately informed that the editor of the *Eastern Argus* is a confirmed and inveterate liar. With another editor even less delicacy is observed:

The editor of the *Northern Pilot* undertakes to advise us what to do in case we are ever indicted for crime. We advise him, if he ever finds himself in such a predicament, to plead guilty. He is such a notorious liar that the court would be sure to discharge him as not guilty.

No beating about the bush, no mincing of words here; one of the most offensive—perhaps, all things considered, the most offensive epithet that can be applied to a man, is blurted right out in his teeth. Can we wonder if the disputes among these *loco-foco* journalists are occasionally referred to the arbitrament of the revolver or the rifle? But Mr. Prentice is not the man to confine himself to one species of charge. A tee-totaller himself, it is a favourite device to charge all his rivals with tippling; thus:

The editor of the "—" thinks that we cannot, with a pistol, hit a water-cask ten feet off. If he chooses to set himself up at that distance, we may try whether we cannot hit a brandy-cask.

The editor of the *Eastern Democrat* puts a dozen saucy questions to us, and concludes with calling us a "brandy barrel." If that's his opinion of us, 'tis no wonder he pumps us.

These, however, are but venial faults. In some cases nothing short of a direct accusation of crime will suit "the humour of the thing:"

The *Louisville Advertiser* states that Dr. — and Mr. — are about to visit Louisville for the purpose of settling some difficulties with the editor of the *Louisville Journal*.—*Phil. Enquirer*.

We have no expectation of falling by the hands of either a forger or a thief. If the one were to visit Louisville, we should simply take precautions against the counterfeiting of our name, and, if the other were to come, we should merely lock up our spoons.

The editor of a Pennsylvania paper says that he once saw stripes publicly inflicted upon a man in Rhode Island for petty larceny. We wonder if he didn't feel them too?

Neat and suggestive both of these. Sometimes the wit of Mr. Prentice takes a personal direction, as when he wrote:

The editor of the "—" *Sentinel* offers us the pipe of peace. He must excuse us; we never smoke. He proposes to extend his hand to all his political opponents. We shall be glad to have him extend it to us, provided it contain the little sum which he owed us when he ran away from our office.

But if rogues be plentiful, asses are more so:

Some newspaper establishments are operated by steam. In others, horse or ass power is employed. Should our neighbour obtain, as he promises, a steam press, he will have a combination of advantages—a paper printed by steam, and edited by an ass.

Here are a few more "editorials":

The editor of the "—" says that our mouth is dirty. If his is so, 'tis not for the want of frequent rinsings.

The editor of the "—" *Hemisphere* says there is reason in all things. His own skull is certainly an exception.

"The *Louisville Journal* professes to think that Mr. Clay can be elected to the Presidency. Is Brother Prentice a fool?"—*Westchester Herald*.

No, but if the editor of the *Westchester Herald* is our brother, we are next kin to one.

The last is smart enough, and no doubt well enough deserved; which is more than can be said of many of these "winged words." But to a few more touches of humour:

The editor of the *Sentinel* has had a "strike" in his office. He deserved it, and it took him right between the eyes.

One of the Alabama editors, commonly called Bobby Steel, asks us whether a Prentice is not the same thing as ap-prentice. No; but Bobby is the same thing as booby.

This also is fair enough, to all appearance:

The editor of the "P. L." boasts, that his single head "keeps no less than fifty operatives in full employment." His case is a bad one; the use of a fine comb might not come amiss.

We have received a copy of a pretended literary paper from Illinois, entitled "The *Sublime*." We have not read it, but we think, from its title, that there is just "one step" between it and its editor.

Even the personal misfortunes of his opponents are capable of being turned to account by the ingenious Mr. Prentice.

We have been disabled for some weeks past by an accident. Whilst using an axe on the 3rd ult., the weapon slipped and struck our right foot, splitting it nearly in two.—*Democrat*.

So your foot is cloven—is it? Well, you can now play the devil better than ever.

Some of these inuendoes require *scholia* for their explanation. Who but the inhabitants of a country where slavery degrades the Negro can taste the full flavour of such a merry jest as this?

The editor of the "—" is opposed to the election of Judge White. Nobody ever thinks of that editor as a White man. He never behaves like one.

These also be dark sayings:

A man went out into the fields to procure slippery-elm bark. After freely chewing what he supposed to be the genuine article, he became wretchedly sick. No doubt he "barked up the wrong tree."

Mr. Beane, of Yazoo county, Miss., was robbed on the highway. A footpad met him and said, "Your money or your life." Beane shelled out.

A course of proceeding not peculiar to Mr. Bean, we should imagine. But of all the oracles of Dodona, wrapped up into "a paragraph of wit and humour," commend us to this:

Our neighbour calls our article of last Friday "a fizzle." His best friends are of opinion that such another "fizzle" on our part will cause a "mizzle" on his.

If ever Mr. Prentice turns aside for a moment from the congenial task of lashing his neighbours, it is that he may lay his whip across the shoulders of a defaulting subscriber or an impertinent correspondent. Here is a smart cut at a non-paying subscriber who threatened to withdraw his support.

A fellow who has taken our paper two years without ever paying a farthing for it, threatens to be our "patron no longer." He has been just such a patron as a rat is to a corn-crib, a cat to a pot of cream, or a Democratic office-holder to the public treasury.

An aspirant for the bays, who presumptuously deems himself worthy of the poet's crown of the *Louisville Journal*, is waved off after this graceful fashion:

A rhymist sends us some of his verses, and describes himself as six feet four inches high. In spite of his height, he is no *Longfellow*.

After these specimens of Mr. Prentice's humour, those who have studied human nature to any purpose will not be surprised to find that, ready as he may be to give one of these rough jokes, nothing can be more repugnant to his disposition than to take one. When a very rough customer ventures to address him *more suo*, Mr. Prentice appears to lay claim to a patent for scurrility, and rebukes the snob for his bad manners with the authority of a Chesterfield:

CHRISTMASVILLE, TENN., NOV. 26, 1846.

To the Editors of the *Louisville Journal*.

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed please find one dollar for the *Weekly Journal*, which please forward to my address, Christmasville, Tenn. You appear to be quite sensitive upon the subject of subscription, and it is from no good feeling I have toward you personally that I send for your paper, but the great respect and regard I have for the *Whig cause*. So, as far as you are personally concerned, you may go to h—l, but send me the *Journal*.—Respectfully,

P. S. PARISH.

We have sent Mr. Parish's letter, with its inclosure, back to him. His politics and his money appear to be very good, but his *Whig* politics are no apology for his *locofoco* manners; and we shall not, for the sake of pocketing his dollar, pocket his insults. We must be poor indeed before we shall come upon such a parish. As for our being "sensitive upon the subject of subscription," we have only to say that we are honest enough to publish our terms, and honest enough to adhere to them after they are published. If Mr. Parish has any ambition to insult us, we invite him to do it face to face, rather than at the cowardly distance of some hundreds of miles. As he is too far off for us to kick him, we employ our paper to do it for us. The *Journal*, with legs more numerous than a millipede's, and longer than a leg-treasurer's, kicks all manner of blackguards at all manner of distances.

Such are the amenities of American journalism; such the light banter with which our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic deem it necessary to assert the dignity of their position. To be sure, in his prefatory observations, Mr. Prentice confesses to a lurking doubt whether there may not be "just grounds of objection to this book." The misgiving is an instructive one. No man can be such a blackguard as not to be visited by an occasional suspicion that he is one. He also confesses to having excluded thousands of similar

passages, on the ground of their having been levelled against those upon whom he now bestows the treasures of his "esteem and love;" in other words, he has been compelled into friendship with those whom he had recklessly branded as rogues, liars, and thieves. Did it not occur to him when he made this confession that, had he come to know the other objects of his abuse equally well, he might have been forced into a still wider retraction?

But even such a book as this has its uses. It is useful when it shows us to what lengths the habit of indiscriminate violence of language may carry men—how the moral sense may become deadened, the fine edge of sensibility blunted, by the intemperate use of a style of argument but too much in vogue even in this country. In another way, moreover, it may not be entirely unserviceable. Mr. Prentice has cultivated this peculiar style until it has acquired a kind of polish at his hands, and which the ribald scolds of our own press might do worse than acquire. He gives the lie with a grace, and the rogue with a dexterity, as far transcending their clumsy blows as the passes of an accomplished fencer do the bludgeoning of a navvy. Let them study Prentice and improve; for, bad as he is, he is an improvement upon them. Let the literary Thersites of the *Sunday Times*, who only the other day charged his betters with being ignorant, indolent, and mendacious, con the pages of "Prenticeana," and who knows but that even he may be the better for it?

The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature. By WILLIAM THOMAS LOWNDES. New Edition. Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged by H. G. BOHN. Part V. (H. G. Bohn.)

ENGLISH BIBLIOGRAPHY can boast of only two works which even pretend to treat of the whole national literature—Watt's "*Bibliotheca Britannica*," and Lowndes's well-known manual. Our neighbours, it is true, are not much better off; for, except the great "*Bibliothèque de la France*," published in the last century, and which therefore comprises no modern works, they have only Brunet's "*Manuel*" and Quérard's "*France Littéraire*." So incomplete are these, that it may be safely said that neither really contains the titles of one-tenth of the books and editions of books that ought to be found in it. Our Watt and Lowndes are indeed no less imperfect; but the former has a merit which makes it by far the best thumbed book in the reading-room of the British Museum; it gives the titles not only under the authors' names, but also in a classification of subjects. It is a work of immense labour, and, achieved by an individual, is really a monument of industry. Nor is it likely, while our great librarians declare classification an impossibility, to be soon thrown into the shade. A congress of eminent booksellers and special scholars could perhaps alone achieve a *Bibliotheca Britannica* which should approach perfection; but, unfortunately, societies and committees are incorrigible loiterers. It is curious indeed to remark the very small difference in the rate at which a numerous body undertaking a great literary labour will work, as compared with the energy and zeal of individual enterprise; of which we can have no better illustration than the great Dictionaries furnished by Johnson and Webster, with a speed and completeness which may be safely matched with the interminable labours of the learned occupiers of the forty fauteuils of the French Academy. From the day—should it ever arrive—on which our Government shall occupy the ground by undertaking the important national task of giving us a complete English Bibliography, students may make up their minds that the thing will not be done in their days. That such a work would be of the utmost utility every scholar knows; and this is borne out by the fact of the eagerness with which copies of even the existing imperfect works of the kind are bought up. A catalogue of the library of a mere private society, the London Institution, is a book which commands a considerable price, being sought for not so much by readers in the particular library, as by students desiring to avail themselves of its useful index of subjects. Watt is a costly book; and Lowndes had risen far above its original publishing price before Mr. Bohn conceived the fortunate idea of issuing this improved edition at a low price.

Lowndes wants that feature which makes Watt valuable—a dictionary of subjects; but those who know how hard it is to find good bibliographical information will take it and be thankful. It has some advantages over Watt. It comes down later; and Mr. Bohn has brought it later still. In many items it is even fuller, and it attempts some account of the books. It has another difference, which consists in giving the prices at which copies have sold at certain auctions. This is information of little value to ordinary readers; and though booksellers, we believe, consider it an advantage, we are doubtful if it is, even to them, of any real utility. The prices are frequently only those given in the old days of bibliomania, and which are now obsolete; and even when this is not the case, they are frequently preposterously wide of the usual prices of the day.

Mr. Bohn asserts in the preface to this part that several of the heads have been so extensively elaborated, that they may be fairly called monographs; and we can, after some examination, fully confirm this statement. Under the article "London" we find upwards of two hundred titles; nor is the curious list of Jest Books less complete. When it is remembered that the catalogue of our great Museum library can only be used when you happen to know the author's name, or the first substantive in the title of the work sought for, the value of such lists must be obvious. But Mr. Bohn's strong point, and that in which he evidently most prides himself, in this Part, is the list of Junius's works, comprising not only editions of Junius, but books and

pamphlets relating to the subject. In this Mr. Bohn tells us he has been assisted by two earnest inquirers into the mystery of Junius—one unnamed, the other stated to be Mr. Joseph Parkes, who is understood to be preparing a work on the subject from unpublished information concerning Sir Philip Francis. The list is remarkably complete; it is many times greater than that given in the original edition of Lowndes, and it may be safely said that no such catalogue of Junius literature could be found elsewhere.

Bibliography is a dry subject, and the dullest dog alive would hardly care to put Lowndes into his portmanteau for amusement on a journey, or for pastime under the shade of a spreading beech. Mr. Bohn, however, has thrown a little romantic interest into his preface, in the shape of the narrative of a discovery of a vast store of mysterious documents relating to Junius. Curiosity is piqued by the preliminary declaration that the facts about to be revealed have been carried undivulged—an *arcanum in arcano*—in Mr. Bohn's breast for the last ten years. The tale must be told in the narrator's own words.

In the middle of July 1850, I was suddenly called upon to value, or, as my instructions ran, "to inspect the political papers, manuscripts, and a library of books, at No. 3, St. James's-square;" and some pressure of circumstances required that this should be done within an hour, which I undertook.

On running my eyes round the library, I perceived a strong indication of politics in the time of George III., and, remembering that I was in the supposed precincts of Junius, I searched eagerly, but without success, for the vellum-bound copy. It was quite clear, however, from numerous gaps, that the older part of the library, for it consisted of two very distinct classes of books, had been thoroughly gutted. Having declared the value of it to be very small indeed in proportion to its extent, I was shown into the Manuscript room. Here I found a considerable quantity of carefully preserved papers, all, with the exception of two very large brown paper parcels (which were distinctly placed apart), contained in drawers, and chronologically arranged. I immediately turned to the Junius period, and there found—although nothing signed Junius—a great many letters from the King to the Earl of Holderness, communicating and discussing political subjects without reserve; a considerable number from Sir Wm. Draper, one of them quailing about Junius, and wondering how he could have obtained information of certain matters, and others enumerating unrequited services, and earnestly begging a place; a vast many, often of a very confidential character, from the Earl of Hillsborough; several from Benjamin Franklin, long and very interesting; and some, at various dates, from the Duke of Manchester, Duke of Grafton, Lord North, Chatham, the Grenvilles, Lord George Sackville, Chesterfield, and other political characters. In one of the drawers was a rough draft, in the well-known upright kind of writing attributed to Junius, but corrected by another hand, of an unpublished letter of Lucius to the Duke of Grafton. It was endorsed letter X, and commenced, according to my memorandum, the only one I made, with—"A long retirement from the world of politics may perhaps have rendered," &c.—and contained the phrases *proselyte* and *busy scum*, ending with the word *children*, and simply signed Lucius. This, it will be remembered, is one of the best authenticated Pseudonyms of Junius. Having to get through my valuation with extreme speed, I could take no deliberate notes, nor had I time to examine a tithe of the papers, which extended over nearly half a century. One rather interesting MS. was a Diary beginning at an early date and ending, I think, with a journey to Paris, in the autumn of 1772, which is about where it might be expected to end to be connected with Junius; but in glancing hastily over it, without any aid but my memory, I could trace nothing in the shape of evidence. Feeling that I was in the path of discovery, I entreated to see the contents of the two large parcels set aside, which—full a quarter of a hundred weight each—were sealed at every aperture, and prominently marked on all sides *most secret*; but this was declined until actual right of possession had been obtained. To secure these important papers, I offered five hundred pounds for those I had so hastily inspected, and as much more, speculatively, for the two parcels of "most secret" ones; under a strong impression that the Junius correspondence was there; and I was promised them, in case they should be for sale. On subsequent inquiry, in October of the same year, I learnt that the papers had been claimed by the Duke of Leeds; and at a later period I was informed that they had been deposited in the strong room of a banker, with the possibility that they might come out at the end of six years; but not having since heard any more about them, I presume they are now immured among the family archives.

These are the simple facts. If they do not reveal who was the actual writer of the letters of Junius, they at least point out the head quarters of information, and account for some of the hitherto irreconcilable difficulties in adjudicating on the claims of Sir Philip Francis, who I believe to have been largely concerned, though not the sole and unassisted writer. Mr. Woodfall may himself have been a considerable go-between in the matter, just as I was between the *Englishman* and the *Times*, without caring to pry into a secret which, by disclosure, would frustrate his own objects. I have no leisure to follow out all the ramifications to which this discovery may lead, and must leave the interesting task to others. The inquirer will be aided in his researches by referring to my edition of Junius, and especially Mr. Wade's essay, prefixed to the second volume.

HENRY G. BOHN.

January 30, 1860.

That this mysterious collection contained an unpublished letter to the Duke of Grafton, signed "Lucius," and in what appeared to Mr. Bohn to resemble the very remarkable handwriting of Junius, well known from the fac-similes published by Woodfall and Mason Good, is a fact which ought to set inquirers on the traces of the papers which so unfortunately eluded the grasp of the discoverer. Lucius was a signature adopted by a writer in the *Public Advertiser* who ceased shortly before the first letter with the signature of Junius appeared. The vigour of their style and the fierceness of their invective certainly give the letters of Lucius a remarkable resemblance to those of his more famous successor, and they were for this reason included by Dr. Good and Woodfall in the collection, and confidently, and we have little doubt correctly, affirmed to be from the same pen.

It must, however, be confessed that, if Lucius of the manuscript were the Lucius of the published letters, his draught-epistle was found in strange company; and if he were Junius, in company still more strange. The Earl of Holderness, who "received a vast many letters," often of a "very confidential character, from the Earl of Hillsborough," was not exactly the man to whom Lucius would have

been likely to entrust a manuscript letter to correct, or for any other conceivable purpose; for Lucius had no existence but in his attacks on Lord Hillsborough for removing Sir Jeffrey Amherst from his post of Governor of Virginia, and appointing in his stead the broken spendthrift and rake, Lord Bontetort. Lucius calls Hillsborough a bungler, the perpetrator of a contemptible artifice, &c.; and, charging him (as was the invariable policy of Junius himself) with writing all the publications in reply, he complained that Hillsborough had called him a wretched scribbler, an impious wretch, a rascal, a scoundrel, a cur, an incendiary, a snarler, and a liar. The bosom friend of Hillsborough would, therefore, have hardly been a safe confidant for Lucius.

If Junius were in the habit of trusting old Lord Holdernes with manuscript letters, and even a manuscript diary, begun after his epistolary labours were ended, he would certainly have been no less successful in putting his head into the lion's mouth. The familiar friend and confidential correspondent of Sir William Draper, Lord North, and the Duke of Grafton, would hardly have been a safe exception to Junius's famous declaration, that he was the sole depository of his own secret. The Earl was, moreover, a King's man, and not ashamed, no doubt, of his family motto, "Un Dieu, un roy." He held office and honour under George II.; and when the young King came to the throne he continued the Earl in his high position, "in consideration," as contemporary records say, "of his Lordship's faithful services." Mr. Bohn, as the reader has seen, found in the collection a great many letters from the King to the Earl, "communicating and discussing political subjects without reserve." Horace Walpole, on his death in 1778, says that he died "not quite so considerable a personage as he once expected to be; though nature never intended him for anything that he was." Even with his loyalty and "faithful services," the King, it appears, could not continue him as Secretary of State. Holdernes and the great Pitt went out together in 1761; the King, as is reported, saying that he was tired of having two secretaries of whom one [Pitt] would do nothing, and the other [Holdernes] could do nothing. But his disgrace probably did little to diminish the loyalty of a man whose courtier-like qualities Mason, the poet, who was his secretary, frequently refers to in his letters; for, on the 26th of April, 1771, Walpole writes to Sir Horace Mann: "The wheel of fortune has again brought up Lord Holdernes, who is made Governor to the Prince of Wales. He was afterwards, we believe, Warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1770 Mr. Bohn himself informs us that his wife, the Countess, was made a Lady of the Bedchamber.

Let the reader remember that Junius continued to write from 1769 down to 1772; and putting these dates together, let him consider how far it is probable that the weak and loyal old Earl of Holdernes was entrusted with the secret of Junius, never to this hour divulged. Nevertheless we strongly advise Mr. Bohn to keep his eye upon the banker's strong room, or the "family archives," in which these manuscript treasures are now supposed to be hiding from the print and publicity which finally, we hope, await them.

Chess Praxis: a Supplement to the Chessplayer's Handbook. By H. STAUNTON. London: Bohn.

ALTHOUGH THE ORIGIN AND INVENTION of the game of Chess be hidden in the depths of antiquity, beyond the fathom-line of research, its maturity and diffusion are quite of modern date—almost, indeed, of our own day. The volume now before us is only one out of hundreds written to popularise the art of mimic warfare since the comparatively recent days of the renowned Philidor. If the multiplicity of published treatises devoted to the advancement of an art may be esteemed a gauge of its merits and popularity, then the game of chess must be considered to be without a rival among sports of skill by three of the most progressive and thoughtful of civilised nations, namely, the English, the Americans, and the Germans. Their bookshelves bend beneath countless rows of tomes, libraries in themselves, such as would utterly astonish and bewilder the unenlightened, entirely dedicated to the exposition of the intricacies of the profound and occult art of chess-play.

But, as the inexhaustible nature of the fund of analysis, interest, and experiment, furnished by the combinations of the chess-board, must ever remain a matter of wonder to those unacquainted with its mysteries, we shall not indulge in any oft-repeated eulogies of this ancient, honourable, and now marvellously perfect pastime. Indeed, to chaunt the charms of chess is but to sing of caviare to the uninitiated, whilst to the practitioner versed in its arcana its praises are become a grievous bore. Wherefore, we prefer to express our approbation of the just and general esteem and growing popular appreciation of the "Royal Game," by quietly subscribing to the remark of a venerable and excellent archdeacon, who, in a moment of enthusiasm for his favourite disport, is recorded to have declared that "angels might play at chess." Why not? At any rate, everybody knows, or ought to know, that, constituted as we are, rational amusement is almost as essential to our well-being as food, work, or exercise.

Mr. Staunton's "Chess Praxis" is a long-expected sequel or supplement to the "Chessplayer's Handbook," which appeared about a dozen years ago, and is mainly intended to bring the analysis of that work up to the present day. The book is divided into three parts, the first of which treats of the nature and fundamental principles of the game, together with the laws, rules, and regulations of playing as they now exist, followed by the author's comments, explanatory remarks, illustrations, and suggestions for improvements and additions.

It had been long agreed on all hands that the existing state of chess laws and rules was most imperfect, illogical, and unsatisfactory; and in consequence, a few years ago, the chess community of Great Britain proposed that three of the most influential of living chessplayers should correspond for the purpose of propounding a new and revised code. Hence the present work opens with the result of the cogitations of Mr. Staunton, Mr. Jaenisch, the distinguished and philosophical Russian chess-writer, and Mr. Heydebrand, the well-known German author. This portion of his work Mr. Staunton has handled with great ability, and it cannot fail to prove exceedingly instructive and welcome to all lovers of chess. Had our space permitted, we should here have cited some of Mr. Staunton's entertaining historical explanations of the origin and nature of certain of the laws of chess; for many of his reasonings and illustrations could hardly fail to interest even mere drawing-room players. One particular expression of individual opinion on the part of Mr. Staunton, however, we notice, at which we cannot refrain from giving vent to some little surprise, especially as the opinion comes from one whose perceptive faculties are so strong and clear. Respecting the question whether a player, whose turn it is to play, having no other move on the board than to take an adverse pawn *in passing*, is compelled to do so, or whether he may claim a stalemate and drawn game, Mr. Staunton, after deciding the question by the verdict of some of the most eminent chess savans that there is no stalemate whilst a pawn can be captured *en passant*, says, "The question, to our mind, admits of considerable doubt." We cannot perceive where true ground for a doubt lies, our idea of a stalemate having always been that of a situation wherein the player whose turn it is to move has no legal move in his power, no onus whatever for the time resting with his opponent: a mere ingenious reason for objecting to make a possible and legal move is quite a different thing. We may observe that it seems to us that the suggested improvements in the chess-laws would have been more readily apprehended, and perhaps have carried more weight, if, instead of appearing in the form of a collection of lengthy notes and appendages following the old laws, they had been digested into a new, distinct, and separate *proposed code*, submitted for trial and approval, or otherwise, to the chess world.

Passing on from this, in our opinion the most meritorious portion of the work, we come to the second part of the treatise, which is devoted to the analysis of the different modes of opening the game.

The various methods or systems of conducting the attack and defence in the commencement of the battle are, we believe, acknowledged to constitute the most important branch of chess theory; and this division of the work contains a large amount of instructive analysis and formulæ invaluable to chessplayers, all admirably arranged, and conveyed in a most perspicuous and interesting manner. These analyses of the openings, however, are hardly up to the times. In some of them variations of importance are unmentioned, and in others are meagrely and insufficiently touched upon. We are well aware that exhaustive chess analysis is not possible within the limits of a moderate-sized book, and would not, therefore, expect any such thing; but we should have much preferred finding more comprehensiveness, depth, and originality of research in the analyses of the openings, to seeing one third of the volume occupied by a superfluous appendix, containing one more "collection of Mr. Morphy's games," again in print for the thousandth time at least.

The treatment of the openings in "Chess Praxis" does not give evidence of either much invention or hard analytical toil, being principally carefully compiled from the standard German works. Comparative want of recent practice will account for certain omissions and over-hasty conclusions on the part of the author, who adroitly "dodges" much of his responsibility for this portion of the work by candidly stating in his preface that it is mainly due to the friendly co-operation of two provincial amateurs. The classification of the various *débuts* is excellent, and the plan of treatment and of printing pursued in the minor and subordinate variations of play a great improvement upon the old "Handbook." Additional interest and exemplification are given to each "opening" by the appendage of illustrative games actually played between the best modern masters; and these parties are well-selected specimens of capital chess strategy, exceedingly instructive and entertaining to chess students, although sometimes very scantily annotated.

We come now to look into the third part of the "Praxis." It consists of an appendix containing about a hundred and fifty games played by the famous American champion, Paul Morphy. What were Mr. Bohn's reasons for introducing these games into the present volume of his "Scientific Library," immediately after having devoted a whole volume of the same series to the self-same games, we are at a loss to divine; but that is not our business. But it is our business to declare that, if the author has laudably preserved the former portions of his work free from prejudice and *animus*, we are sorry to say that in the notes running through this appendix he occasionally exhibits the bovine extremity in a very unpleasant manner. Of these comments we are bound to say that too many of them are in bad taste; they are often personal, ungenerous, and uncourteous exceedingly. We refer particularly to the remarks on the play of Mr. Lowenthal, a gentleman, we believe, known alike for his proficiency in peculiar departments of chess-play, his uniformly conciliating demeanour, and his industry in the promotion of the game.

We make no pretensions to the rank of high priest of the mysteries of Caissa, nor would we be guilty of imputing motives to "the

heart of our Howard; but really an imaginative reader might suspect that when reprinting such comments as these—"If Mr. Löwenthal's original talent for chess were equal to his acquired, he might, perhaps, aspire to occupy a place in the first rank of living players; but," &c., &c.—the author had either forgotten, or only too well remembered, how deftly this very inferior aspirant did bear away from Mr. Staunton himself the tempting prize of the Birmingham tournament, in 1858.

The game between Messrs. Morphy and Löwenthal, at p. 566 of the "Praxis," is an admirable specimen of a vigorously-sustained, successful attack on the part of Mr. L.; but we observe that he receives no word of credit for it from his impartial annotator. There are the courtesies of chess as well as the laws of chess, and why should not Mr. Staunton enforce the one whilst improving the other?

Pages 501 and 502 are devoted to a very omisable piece of patch-work, in which Lange and Anderssen figure, and appear as if trying to make it out that it is still very questionable whether Morphy is superior to his German opponent. From all we ever heard of Anderssen, we take him to be too ingenious a man intentionally to frame any excuses for his defeat, and far too great a chessplayer to fail of perceiving the immense, unequalled resources of the American. We cannot help imagining that Anderssen's young friend, Mr. Max Lange, in his enthusiasm for the German champion, must have made more out of some casual observations of Anderssen's than that frank and honest player ever intended. Surely Morphy had as many prejudicial circumstances and influences to contend against as his antagonist.

The notes to Morphy's games are pithy, short, and readable, but by no means new. On the whole they are not calculated to give one an adequate idea of the superiority of the American's skill over that of his opponents; but Morphy's skill is far too great to be "damned with faint praise." As perfection in authorship, however, is as impossible as perfection in chess-play, a much pleasanter task it is to declare that the united labours of Mr. Staunton and Mr. Bohn could not fail to produce an acceptable volume, and we do not doubt that "Chess Praxis" will meet with a liberal amount of patronage among the amateurs of chess in this country.

The Literary and Educational Year-Book for 1860. (Kent and Co. pp. 296.)—To give a complete idea of the utility of this very valuable compilation it would be necessary to quote the entire table of contents; but, as that would occupy too much space, we must content ourselves with saying that there is not a page that does not contain some piece of information likely to be of service to those for whose use it is specially designed. Even those which are occupied by advertisements (some 87, we think) are not to be excepted from this rule. The list of new books which have appeared during the past year is very complete, containing, as it does, about 2500 separate publications, with the names of author and publisher, size and selling price, fully stated. This occupies 46 pages. We do not quite so much appreciate the necessity for cataloguing the articles in the quarterly reviews, because, in our opinion, the day has gone by when these long-winded and long-delayed judgments could make or mar the sale of a book. The lists of parliamentary papers, and of published engravings are, however, useful, and also the complete list of newspapers, London and provincial, and of periodicals monthly and quarterly. In the newspaper list we have the name of the paper, town wherein it is published, politics, day of publication, date of origin, and price. To these succeed an almost infinite number of useful lists; such as lists of paid and gratuitous lecturers, with the subjects they lecture upon and their addresses—of the greatest service to the secretaries of institutions; list of London publishers; schemes of Middle-Class Examinations, of the Society of Arts' Union of Institutes, and of Cambridge Examinations; lists of the personnel of all the Universities and great schools in the kingdom; and a perfect list of endowed grammar-schools in England. Even now we have by no means exhausted the mere enumeration of all the useful things this volume contains.

Les Belges, Restaurateurs de l'Art musicale en Europe. Par Octave Delepierre. (Printed for the Philobiblion Society.)—This is another of M. Delepierre's contributions to the Transactions of the Philobiblion Society. In it he lays claim, on behalf of the Belgians, to the credit of having revived the musical art in Europe, and even assigns to a Belgian the credit of having added a seventh note to the gamut. The argument is ingenious and full of erudition, besides which M. Delepierre has M. Fétis to support him. Granting, however, that it be so, is it not a little strange that the revivers of music should have done so little for her since? It is all very well to refer us to the style of composition practised by the school of Cyprien de Roze in the sixteenth century. Where are the great Belgian composers of the nineteenth?

Many Happy Returns of the Day! A Birthday Book. By Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke. (C. Lockwood and Co. pp. 337.)—Since the renowned volumes of "Peter Parley," we know of no book more likely to become popular among the young than that before us, which is the joint production of Mr. and Mrs. Cowden Clarke. The sports and recreations of a birthday are converted into the machinery for imparting of useful information, and the persons who take part in them become the interlocutors in the pleasant dialogues which are made the vehicles for conveying it. Every subject likely to arrest the attention of the young, from the management of pets to geology, and from perspective drawing to skating, becomes in turn the subject of a delightful conversation, from which the youthful reader cannot but derive a vast amount of amusement and instruction.

Stories of Rainbow and Lucky. By JACOB ABBOTT. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co. 1860. pp. 187.)—One of Jacob Abbott's delightful stories for youthful readers, as graphic, stirring, and vigorous as we have ever had from the pen of the well-known American writer.

Tegg's First Book of Arithmetic for Children. Designed for the Use of Families and Schools. Illustrated. (William Tegg. pp. 72.)—A brief and

very elementary little manual of arithmetic, and withal so simple, that it will readily be understood, almost without explanation, by very young children.

A Practical Grammar of the German Language, for School and Self-Tuition; with an Appendix, containing Examples of Commercial Letters, &c. By L. M. TUCHMANN, formerly Teacher at the City Commercial and Scientific School, &c. Second Edition. (Lockwood and Co. 1860. pp. 288.)—This is a remarkably simple and concise grammar of the German language, well adapted, as it appears to us, for all beginners, but perhaps especially for such learners as wish to acquire a knowledge of that tongue for commercial purposes. Grammar-writing, like poetry, is essentially a gift; and a profoundly-read professor initiates the neophyte into linguistic mysteries by a thorny and difficult road, where a writer with a tithe of his learning can make everything smooth and easy. We have seldom seen a better grammar of its kind than that of Mr. Tuchmann.

Handbook of Dairy Husbandry. By JOHN CHALMERS MORTON. (Longmans. pp. 126.)—The editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*, less of a sciolist than Mr. Tegetmeier, and more disposed to adhere closely to his speciality, has here produced a very useful little volume on the subject of Milk. The cow and its treatment, the chemical composition and qualities of milk, butter, and cheese, and the best modes of manipulation to produce them, are here fully discussed; and, without going the length of asserting that every milkmaid ought to have a copy, we certainly think that to the intelligent class of farmers, and to those gentlemen who do so much farming on their own land as is implied by a cow and a dairy, these pages will be of service.

We have also received the monthly part (Part IV.) of the new series of the *Welcome Guest* (Houlston and Wright), a publication which has greatly improved under the editorship of Mr. Robert Brough; thanks to whose genial and prolific pen, and to the assistance of the many good and popular writers whose assistance he has secured, this is growing to be one of the healthiest and most readable periodicals of the day.—*Croft's London: What to See and how to See it.* (W. F. Crofts.)—A cheap and useful little guide-manual to the great metropolis.—*Cancer Cures and Cancer Curers.* By T. SPENCER WELLS, F.R.C.S. (Churchill.)—*The Evils of Vaccination.* By GEORGE S. GIBBS. (John Chapman.)—*The Universal Decorator*, Part VIII. (Houlston and Wright.)—*Kingston's Magazine for Boys.* (Bosworth and Harrison.)

THE MAGAZINES.

IN *Fraser's Magazine* for the month the article which will attract the greatest amount of attention is that by T. J. A. on "The Old Corridor"—being, in fact, a continuation of that in the January number, on the Collier-Shakespeare question. In this paper the writer pushes Mr. Collier very close, and urges the argument to an issue which neither Mr. Collier nor his friends can wish to remain undetermined. After carefully examining Mr. Collier's statement as to the acquisition of the volume, and the length of time it remained in his hands before the alterations were discovered, the writer says:

The question appears, therefore, to be reduced to this dilemma, either the MS. notes were in the volume when Mr. Collier became the possessor of it—in which case his account of that transaction is palpably incredible; or they were not there—in which case they must have been afterwards inserted by some one. Still the question remains—By whom? Can Mr. Collier give any explanation of this? Who had access to the book in the interval between its purchase and the first discovery of the existence of the notes? Is there any inmate in Mr. Collier's house who may have had a fancy to play the same trick on him that young Ireland did on his over-credulous father?

The different accounts given of the identification of the volume by Mr. Parry are then compared, with the result that Mr. Collier's memory is probably defective. Other branches of the argument are touched upon, including the resemblance between the "Emendations" and some suggested in Mr. Collier's famous "Notes of Seven Lectures" by Coleridge. Finally, the whole case, and the assertion of Mr. Collier's friends that his high character should place him beyond suspicion, are boldly dealt with:

But, say Mr. Collier's friends, even admitting that the MS. notes are fabrications, is it not hard that a person of hitherto unblemished integrity should be suspected of having any hand in them? Is it not cruel that a gentleman whose life has been passed in literary pursuits, the utility of whose labours and the honour of whose character have been vouched for by the Lord Chief Justice of England from the judgment-seat, should in his old age be considered capable of such a dirty fraud? In such a case is previous character to have no weight? Undoubtedly it ought to have, and the very greatest. It has been said to be a maxim in our criminal law that in a case of doubt the previous good character of a prisoner ought to turn the balance. The maxim is not quite correct as so stated; for there is another and more important maxim, that in a case of doubt a prisoner ought never to be convicted. The real meaning of the rule is, that a good character may create a doubt in a prisoner's favour, which did not seem to exist before. It may appear more improbable that a man of known honesty should commit a theft than that the witnesses against him should be mistaken, or even perjured, or that the circumstances which seemed conclusive of his guilt should be capable of some other application. In such a case as the present, character is of the highest importance. But do not Mr. Collier's friends insist upon this point with more emphasis than discretion? Are there no circumstances in Mr. Collier's literary career that are tainted with suspicion? He has put forward from time to time various ancient ballads and other pieces of poetry, which he has professed to have discovered in his researches. Some of these have been suspected, from internal evidence, not to be genuine; and it is reported that some of his acquaintances have asked to see the originals, but have never succeeded in doing so. This is a suspicious circumstance. About thirty-five years ago, Mr. Collier is said to have been the editor of a periodical called *The Freebooter*, bearing the ominous motto, "Ex raptis vivens." In the number for October 18, 1823, appeared a paper signed "Ed.," giving some particulars relative to the life of Izaak Walton, professed to be taken from a MS. in the Lansdowne collection. It soon afterwards transpired that this was a fabrication; that there were no such particulars among the Lansdowne MSS. This matter gave rise to much remark in literary circles at the time, but it passed over as such things will do, and was forgotten; and, although it was to some extent revived in 1836, when Sir Harris Nicolas, in a note to Walton's life, prefixed to his edition of the "Complete Angler," referred

to the particulars, but without any personal allusion to Mr. Collier, it was not placed prominently enough before the public to occupy their attention for any length of time. In 1858 Mr. Collier published some remarkable papers relating to Shakespeare, which he had discovered in the archives of the Earl of Ellesmere. These have been since carefully examined by Mr. Halliwell and others, who express their decided opinion that they are all modern fabrications. A more striking instance remains to be noticed. In the same year (53) Mr. Collier edited the "Life of Alleyn," the founder of Dulwich College, as one of the publications of the Shakespeare Society. While collecting his materials Mr. Collier had the freest access to the library of the college. Among the documents published in this volume, several, we understand, are suspected not to be genuine. There is also a letter written by Mrs. Alleyn, which, as Mr. Collier observes, is of no particular importance, except as it mentions, in a postscript, "Mr. Shakspeare, of the Globe;" and, as Mr. Collier remarks, "any document containing merely his name must be considered valuable." This letter Mr. Collier describes as being in a very decayed state, especially towards the end, where it breaks and drops away in dust and fragments at the slightest touch. This letter has been since carefully examined, and it turns out there is no such passage in it about "Mr. Shakspeare;" no mention of him whatever. In the place where the passage occurs in the printed letter there is a *lacuna*. The passage, therefore, it will be suggested, must have crumbled away and disappeared since Mr. Collier's inspection. That would be possible. But there are still distinctly legible words and sentences, especially the beginning of lines, which are not found in Mr. Collier's printed letter, and which could not possibly form part of the passage as he has printed it. It is possible that all these circumstances are capable of explanation. Until they are explained, however, it cannot be said that Mr. Collier's literary character is, independently of these MS. notes, above all suspicion. But, again say Mr. Collier's friends, what, after all, is the charge against him? The charge at present is this—that he has published to the world as genuine and ancient a body of notes which turn out to be modern fabrications. The circumstance that the publication of these notes has been a source of considerable profit to himself, however strong an incentive it would supply to an honourable mind to leave no effort untried to clear up any doubt about the matter, has no real bearing upon this charge. But it would form a very important ingredient in the charge should it ever assume another and graver character—viz., that he had published the notes knowing them to be fabrications.

This is plain speaking. But the appearance of Mr. Hamilton's pamphlet will, ere long, give us the opportunity of dealing fully with the question. Mr. Hare's Essay on "Representation in Practice and Theory" will teach the political student more than a thousand "Humiliations of Fogmoor;" and Mr. Weld's paper on Franklin's fate will be read with interest.

Macmillan's Magazine opens with a sketch of Lord Macaulay, from the pen of Mr. Maurice. There is a capital chapter of "Tom Brown at Oxford," in which there is a graphic description of a Town and Gown row at Oxford.

The larger pictorial attractions of the *Art Journal* for this month include an engraving of Le Jeune's picture, "The Liberation of the Slaves," in the Royal Collection, very brightly rendered by Jeens; and a soft, sweet translation of "The Virgin and Child," by Carlo Maratti, in the same collection, from the burin of Mr. Tourny; the sculpture piece is by Roffe, from Foley's noble statue of Caractacus, intended for the Egyptian hall at the Mansion House. Among the literary contents may be mentioned Mr. Thornbury's readable sketch of Nollekens the sculptor, of whom he does not give a very amiable picture:

Pitt always snubbed poor little Nolly, because he had dared, poor man, after fourteen years' delay, to petition King George to hurry the inscription for his Westminster Abbey monument of the three Captains Pitt, offended at this, would never sit for Nolly, or ever recommend him for Government work. Yet his old enemy took his mask after his death, in his lonely house on Putney common, and made 15,000*l.* by that mask; for he executed for 3000*l.* the statue of Pitt, now in the Cambridge Senate House; and of the bust he sold seventy-four copies, and six hundred casts. The head of Pitt he carved cunningly from a piece taken out from between the figure's legs; the arms, too, he pieced. With a true miser's dexterity he charged 120 guineas for each of his busts, and paid the men who did them only 24*l.* each. He received 1300*l.* for the pedestal, and gave the man who worked it only the odd 300*l.* The marble for this 3000*l.* figure of Pitt is supposed by his kind and ingeniously malicious biographer to have cost him not more than 20*l.* Directly a great man died, Nolly's spirits rose, and he ordered some plaster to be got ready for the order. No professional misery moved him; mothers' tears and fathers' breaking hearts were what he lived by; but he did not live on them, and he did not enjoy them as the sentimentalists does, who is ever on the prowl for food for his feelings. On one occasion a disconsolate widow (since married let us assume) told him, with angry tears, not to pull her dear departed's face "so about;" upon which said Nolly quietly, "Oh, bless ye, you had better let me close his eye-lids, for then, when I cast him in my mould he'll look for all the world as if he was asleep. Why do you take on so? You do wrong to prey upon such a dismal prospect. Do leave the room to me and my man; I am used to it—makes no impression on me; I have got a good many down in my journal." Nolly was too blunt and rough-hided to be easily ruffled, nor was he often wilfully rude—as Johnson and Abernethy, two honest, rough men, were—but he could be; he was once, for instance, working on the bust of what Mr. Smith calls "an illustrious personage;" he (Nolly) was decorated with a stiff, powdered *toupet*, and a high buckram collar, that his head kept disappearing in. The absurdity of the dress so amused our "illustrious personage," that after some time, smiling and telegraphing to his friend who stood behind the sculptor's chair, he at last fairly gave way, and burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter. Nolly, unable to restrain his irritation, thrust his thumb into the "illustrious personage's" mouth and shouted, with an angry and repeated wag of his head, "If you laugh, I'll make a fool of ye!" Perhaps (between ourselves) not a difficult thing to do with the "illustrious personage." With poor old rich Mr. Coutts, reduced to almost second childhood, and fed during the modelling by lively Mrs. Coutts, with soup warmed by herself over the fire, Nolly was more civil and courtly as became an old miser, reverently watching the countenance of a dying millionaire.

There is an interesting paper on the kitchen and dinner-table of the Middle Ages, by Mr. Thomas Wright. Upon what authority, however, does the eminent antiquary label Fig. 8 "King Herod and his daughter Herodias," Fig. 9 "Herod and Herodias"? The statement is evidently intended to be so, for it is repeated in the text. We have been under an impression that it was the daughter of Herodias that danced; and, although Herod certainly married his brother Philip's wife, we are not acquainted with any reason for supposing that the daughter of Herodias was also his daughter; so that, even supposing the young lady to be named after her mother, the title seems erroneous.

Perhaps the most interesting paper in the present number of the *Eclectic*—at least to Londoners—is that of Mr. W. Thornbury, yclept "The Old Mulberry Garden and the Modern St. James's Park." *Apropos* of this park, Mr. Thornbury writes:

History, as hitherto written, has been nothing but a record of the crimes and blunders of kings. The history of the English people I hope some day to enter the lists for, caring myself more for the species man than the genus king. Of king-history St. James's Park gives us plenty. We see that false king, Charles I., with his dull, sad face, pacing across it on his way to his execution outside the Whitehall window. There is Charles II., his hopeful son, talking to Nell Gwynne over the garden-wall of the Mall. There is James II. thinking of the bishops, and wishing they had but one neck. Then dull Queen Anne, nibbling her fan for want of a repartee; George I., short, snub, and pale, with his fat German mistress or burly Walpole by his side; George II., coarse and rough, with his aquiline nose pointing to Chatham; George III., scarce saved, with Pitt, the lean; and George IV., the handsome and vile.

Mr. Thornbury glances occasionally at Mr. Froude's "History of England," seldom to praise it, and is especially wroth at that writer's portrait of Henry VIII., "hateful to God and man," "the Vitellius of England," "the royal murderer of More, Fisher, and Surrey." At present Mr. Thornbury confines himself to assertion, while Mr. Froude gives facts and dates. We shall welcome the entrance of the former into the arena of history; and though we dissent from the view which he takes of written history, we may congratulate him that he has such a grave authority as Mr. Buckle on his side. Mr. Arthur's paper on "Revivals" is an interesting one; but the writer appears to ignore the fact that the phenomenon is not modern, and has hitherto made little or no permanent impression on mankind.

From the *Constitutional Press Magazine* we extract a brief sketch of the Bishop of Oxford:

Of course, so excellent a bishop must be a man of rare endowments, and, with the single exception of Lord Brougham, there is perhaps no one who possesses such versatility of talent as Bishop Wilberforce. If you hear him reason in divinity, you would suppose that theology had been his single study. If you hear him discuss State affairs, you might think that, had he been a layman, he would have become Prime Minister. If you meet him in literary society, he may be found unravelling some geological difficulty with Sir Roderick Murchison, or throwing light on the meaning of "Maud" which the *Quarterly* had totally obscured. With men of wit he will cap the stories of the wittiest, whether humorous or pathetic; and the quickness of his repartee is no less surprising than the range of his information. He is a director of an insurance company, and in that capacity he displays a knowledge of business which only the counting-house is ignorantly supposed to impart; and in the House of Lords no peer more taxes Lord Derby's prodigious powers in debate than the Bishop of Oxford, when they happen to be opposed. He is unquestionably the first preacher in the Church of England; and, as a platform speaker at a religious meeting, perhaps none will dispute his supremacy.

The *Revue Indépendante* for February is, in its non-literary division, almost entirely devoted to Mr. Cobden and Free Trade. The number opens with a long and not very complimentary letter to Mr. Cobden on the conversation between him and the Emperor, reported in the *Times*. "Free Trade in France" and "The Temptation of England" are interesting chiefly as giving us the opinion of a class of Frenchmen who hate the Emperor Napoleon even more than Free Trade.

The *National Magazine* contains, among other interesting papers, a sketch of the Rev. T. L. Harris. The writer was induced to go and hear this gentleman preach in consequence of a letter from Mr. William Howitt (quoted in the *Morning Star*) to the CRITIC. We give an extract:

The other Sunday night Mr. Harris was very spiritual, at any rate, very impractical and unworldly. At the close of the service he informed us that some few of his sermons, containing an outline of his religious convictions, were for sale at the doors, and would be sold at one penny and a half, a mere insignificant sum, just sufficient to cover the expense of paper and printing. On inquiring, we found of the three sermons one was published at three-halfpence, one at twopence, and one at fourpence—prices which, if we may judge by the copy we purchased, would yield a fair profit if the sale were as great as it seemed to be on Sunday night.

The *Ladies' Companion* and *Monthly Magazine* contains an abundance of light literature—tales and poetry—the latter sometimes very pleasing. From a paper on the physiology of the hair we quote:

There is a certain disorder—scarcely met with in this land, I am happy to say—the leading symptom of which is so great an increase in the vitality of the hair that it becomes actually endowed with feeling, swells, fills with blood, grows matted together, and cannot be removed without great danger of the patient bleeding to death, as he or she might do owing to the cutting of flesh. I repeat, this disease, called the *Plica Polonica*, not uncommon in Poland, is never or rarely met with here.

There are some attractive papers in *Bentley's Miscellany* for the present month. Mr. Harrison Ainsworth continues his "Ovingdean Grange," "Lord Elgin's Mission;" "The Russians as they are, drawn by One of Themselves;" and Monkhood's "Mingle Mangle," will all interest the reader.

The *Englishwoman's Journal* contains a very amusing paper, written by an American lady (Mrs. C. H. Dall, of Boston), on "The Influence of Classical Literature." The authoress makes the very novel discovery that all the innumerable wrongs under which the women of the present day are supposed to suffer must be due to the Greek and Roman classics. Some few Greek worthies—Homer, Æschylus, Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon—Mrs. Dall would retain in her library (does she sympathise with the speaker in Thucydides, who maintains that those are the best women who are least known or heard of in their generation?); the others she considers to be mere nuisances. The lady has read Aristophanes, and—oh! shade of St. Chrysostom—thinks that "the world would be purer, and all women grateful, if every copy of his works, and every coarse inference from them, could be swept out of existence to-morrow." The Romans fare no better. Ovid, Horace, Juvenal, &c., &c., are in the lady's Index Expurgatorius. "How mean," says Mrs. Dall, "one feels when one throws down these books! One has to get down Dante or Shakespeare to take the taste out of one's mouth." Have our old Classics survived the onslaughts of barbarians, and not less barbarous monks, to perish by the hands of the ladies of the nineteenth century?

THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

THE DRAMA.

THE ERRONEOUS STATEMENT that the "*Tale of Two Cities*" had been produced and failed, which appeared in our last impression, was made under the following circumstances. The critic whose duty it is to take cognisance of all dramatic matters for this journal addressed to another gentleman on the staff the following letter: "Dear —, As the '*Tale of the Two Cities*' has failed me, I have nothing for this week without going far afield. Pray you say a few words about it." In reading this missive, the recipient omitted to notice the word "me" (an important word in the construction of the passage), and concluded thereupon that the piece had appeared and failed, and all that his correspondent required was that the fact should be recorded as shortly as might be. This accordingly was done, with the addition of a few reflections on the abstract point of the difficulty of converting a novel into a drama, and some observations upon the status of Mr. Dickens as a dramatic writer. This is really the whole secret of the mystery about which so much has been said, and to which so many motives have been attributed. That there could be motives at all for a mis-statement so absurd and so obvious is an idea that no sensible person can seriously entertain. That there was any intention of injuring Madame Celeste in any way is an insinuation which we utterly repudiate. That so much should have been made of our single deviation from accuracy we take to be the highest compliment to our general trustworthiness.—ED. CRITIC.

IT IS THE OFFICE OF THE TRUE DRAMATIST rather to enlarge than condense; and this will be found to be the case in the great plays that retain possession of our stage. The meagre novels of Cinthio, Bandello, De Porto, and such tale writers, have been expanded into plays containing as much matter as our modern three-volumed novels. The "*Winter's Tale*," "*Romeo and Juliet*," and "*Othello*," have as much writing in them as "*Tom Jones*" or "*Wilhelm Meister*." It is necessary to keep this in view, because it proves that the genuine dramatist must be a poet, and that, if he means to give not only vitality to his work, but immortality, he must form it of that stuff which is of an everlasting nature; and the only product of that kind that we know of is the result of imagination. The mere contriver, the mere inventor, the mere arranger of scenes, the putter together of other men's ideas, can only hold a secondary place in literature, however clever a manipulator he may be. In relation to the drama he is only as the cook to the feast; and his confectionary is of a like fleeting nature.

It is necessary to say thus much, because it has been the fashion lately to consider the office of the dramatist chiefly, if not solely, as a constructor of a story. His office has, however, been really exercised in the highest degree in exactly a reverse manner—he having, in most instances, and it may be said always in the Shakespearean drama, taken his story, and added the passion, poetry, and character. A certain number of light and frivolous natures, the butterflies of society, have long ignored this process; and the silliest verbal play, and a perverted ingenuity in weaving together improbable situations, have become the staple of the drama. Passion has been voted vulgar from its violence; poetical diction prosy; and character useless. This fashion has called forth the genius of burlesque, and banished the great drama.

To such an extent has this gone, that few persons seem to understand even what a play should be; and thus we find managers resorting to all sorts of exhibitions to fill their theatres, from the grand revolutionary mobs at the Adelphi to Mr. Tanner's dogs at the St. James's. The manager openly avows in this age that he keeps a condiment shop, and is equally ready to serve champagne and hock as gin-and-bitters. He has nothing to do but to fill his theatre, and, thus sheltering himself under the protection of trade, he claims immunity from the critic. He is a showman and keeps a booth, and must, if he intends to thrive, draw in customers by any means.

But this reasoning in no way impairs the right of testing stage productions by true standards. Mr. Webster and Madame Celeste, Mr. Harris and Mr. Chatterton, may have free permission to carry on their establishments as they please; but it is also free to the connoisseur of the veritable play to maintain the integrity of taste, and those principles which, whether applied or not, must regulate the drama.

With these remarks, we come to the examination of the production, in a theatrical form, of Mr. Charles Dickens's "*Tale of Two Cities*" at the Lyceum, on Monday last; and we consider that the ultimate result of that production will prove that our principles are correct. It was chosen in error, and carried through in ignorance of the real principles of the drama, and consequently is an artistic failure; and will prove to be one actually, when the desire to see how the novel could be visibly represented has died away. In truth, were it the work of common minds or common hands, it would be allowed to go the way of all such adaptations, from "*Jack Shepherd*" to "*Susan Hopley*." It might draw its hundred galleries, and be heard of no more. As the united work of the greatest novelist, the cleverest

dramatist, and the most tasteful and experienced directress of the day, it does invite examination, because it is a problem of interest to see how it is such talent can be so completely wrong. The simple solution, we believe, to this last query is a very clear one. Each party was meddling with what he had no true conception of. Mr. Dickens is no dramatist, and Mr. Taylor as little of a tale-writer; and Madame Celeste, being overruled by both, or by some indefinite awe of successful talent, had not full scope for her stage experience and invention. It is a special instance of first-rate cooks making a bad broth.

The cardinal error, however, consists in the idea that Mr. Dickens's genius has so much of the dramatic in it, that it can be chopped up into scenes, tableaux, and situations. He in fact, with many stage requisites, is essentially undramatic. All his real power over mind consists in the delicacy of his observation, the extreme filmy fineness of his imagination, and his capacity to make dreamland float before the fancy of his reader with no other reality than that of reverie. A double knock at the door, and the intense dream he can raise in the mind of his reader is dispelled. His Weller will no more bear the test of actuality than his Little Dombey. This may seem a paradox, but it is a truth. There lives not, perhaps there never lived, so fanciful a writer as Mr. Dickens. There is no substance in him. He works entirely on the imagination, even in his most bodily descriptions; and he cannot be actual for two lines together. This grace of treatment, this sublimation of his subject, this tendency to expand into smoke or gas all that is real, is a very rare and very curious faculty. If duly regulated, it has a wonderful effect; and Mr. Dickens is a perfect chemist in this way, and he knows how to rarefy his subjects without mistifying or entirely evaporating them. We all delight in the effect of this power, though we may not all of us have analysed it. But then this is the very reverse process to that of the theatrical adapter. It is his duty to give bodily substance to every idea, and to give to the airy nothing a local habitation and a being. This is the difficult task Mr. Tom Taylor undertook to perform for Mr. Dickens; and there is little wonder he has failed. All the fine and indefinable descriptions, inuendos, suggestions, and fancies of the story of the "*Tale of Two Cities*" evaporate in the process. As well might Madame Celeste have tried to represent the murky night, and to have shown the actual breath issuing from the nostrils of the horses dragging the mail up Shooter's Hill, as all the delicate light that glows round the undefined edges of such characters as Charles Darney, Sydney Carton, and Lucy Manette. They will not bear such hard handling; they are very beautiful crayon drawings, not real beings; and if tried to be transformed to actual flesh and blood, they become commonplace blocks. Mr. Tom Taylor is both too good and too bad to be able to effect such a transformation. Had he indeed had to handle, or we may say rifle, the unknown production of an unknown author, he would have had no compunctious visitings of politeness; he would have worked away in secret, and defied alike the remonstrances of his victim and the detection of the critic; and we might have had as good a stage play as "*The House and the Home*." As it is, we have a series of evident compromises. The great author very properly refuses to lay his offspring on the anatomical dissecting-table, or rather, the cook's chopping-board; and objects to have the arms, legs, and other limbs of the victim minced up so as to produce an entirely new dish. He shudders when this incident is to be altered, that dialogue to be entirely crushed, and sees that all his fine conceptions are undergoing a total change, to fit them to the taste of coarse audiences, who expect a sensation every five minutes and an event every ten. Being a popular author, his remonstrances are deferentially listened to; and if the adapter, who thoroughly understands his business, even explains his motives of work, and shows their necessity, he is overruled by the manager, who, caring nothing for real dramatic principles, only knows that the original author is beyond compare successful in writing, and therefore imagines he must be in acting. Report tells us that the special part to which "the kind superintendence of Mr. Charles Dickens" was mainly directed was the restoration of *Doctor Manette* to reason, and this was precisely the place where the languor and weariness of the audience became almost unendurable; and, on the contrary, the part where the audience seemed to arouse themselves to attention was the scene where the Marquis visits the low wine-house, an interpolation of the adapter. Indeed, we may parody the words of Johnson with respect to Queen Catherine, and say, the interest came in and went out with Mr. Tom Taylor; and every one seemed to be sorry that he did not make more exits and entrances of his own.

With regard to the general plan and purpose of such dramas, and indeed of such tales, we consider them to a certain extent impertinent—that is, not pertinent to the office of novelist or tale-writer. The assumption of the office of Historian and Philosopher in such cases is humbug; and the greatest of all our writers—indeed, the greatest of all writers, the historians of the Scriptures themselves—never paraded their philosophy. It is there in abundance in their writings, and it has afforded real Philosophers and Divines ample digging for ages past, and will for ages to come. They told the story of David without varnish and without comment; and a Shakespeare paints each many-



From a Photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, No. 215, Regent-street.

Look at our
Denny

coloured scene of life, but never preaches upon it. He and they doubtless had their motives and their views, but they did not get up on a platform and say, Here is the true philosophy; come and buy wisdom at sixpence a head. They were not of the class who, if they had been consulted on the creation, would have advised that the rising of the sun should be announced every morning with a prologue and a penny trumpet, and that the day should be opened with a philosophical intimation of its grandeur and importance. There is no repose in modern matters—there is no magnanimity left. Everything is paraded, ticketed, explained, puffed, and priced. Witness the extraordinary "Hue and Cry" nature of the bill of performances.

The epopee of the French Revolution attempted in this little drama is therefore thrown away upon us. Doubtless it might be extracted by any narration of facts relating to it; but it need not be set up on a wooden pedestal. Here there is a lavish display of it. The Prologue is to show the brutality of the Noblesse; the first act (why the first?) the excesses ignorance will run into; and the second (third) we scarcely know what—but perhaps a chorus would tell us that therein individual heroism is put in contrast (why?) with general depravity. The whole, however, comprises a great historico-politico-ethical lesson. It is not a simple story or a clever drama, but a mighty lesson to warn nations against the dominancy of oligarchs, the violence of anarchists, and to point out the sublime height to which drunkenness and idleness may culminate in giving away a dreary existence to a friend's wife in distress. This, and some furious dances, some good acting, and some tolerable scenery, may be seen, heard, and perhaps understood, at the Lyceum Theatre every night until further notice.

[We insert the following communication which our "Clairvoyant Critic" has volunteered, in explanation of his extraordinary escapade of last week. To him, we shall simply observe that he may be a very clever fellow in his own estimation, but that our patience will not bear many such experiments upon it.—ED. CRITIC.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—I cannot but feel that the unlooked-for manner in which my last week's communication has been misinterpreted on all sides requires some explanation at my hands. That I should seriously report the failure of a piece at the Lyceum Theatre which had never been produced there, is about as likely as that the Astronomer Royal should state that the sun arrived at its meridian over Greenwich in the middle of the night; but if that learned personage (to continue the simile) were to describe accurately the orbit of a comet a few days antecedent to its appearance, would his error be against truth, or simply a mistake of dates? That, Sir, is my predicament. I told the truth, as many wise men have done, a day too soon. Whether my assertion has been verified by the result or not (and verified for the very reasons which I alleged) judge you. If you have any doubt about the question, Sir, read the lucubrations of the critics who assembled at the Lyceum on Monday night. I am, Sir, a Clairvoyant Critic, and it is my opinion that my words have been verified by the result. Wisdom is justified in her child.

I learn from a letter in the *Daily Director and Entr'acte* that (what is termed) the mistake arose from the misreading of a letter; that the word "me" was omitted; that "The 'Tale of the Two Cities' has failed me" (signifying that it had been postponed) was read "has failed"—signifying that it had been unsuccessful. Well, I have no objection to that explanation, for the satisfaction of commonplace, matter-of-fact minds, that have no taste for the mysteries of nature, and do not believe in clairvoyance. It affords a striking lesson of human fallibility, and of the danger of trusting to even the best-disposed handwriting. That the most creditable calligraphy may be grossly misread is a truth that may be brought home to the writer of the letter in the *Entr'acte*, by the fact that the printers of that journal make him offer it a gratuitous insult by speaking of it as "over perused" by the theatrical profession; whereas the phrase actually employed was doubtless "ever perused." So much for the words in a letter.

But what astonishes me most is the unanimity with which all those who have thought it necessary to comment upon the matter have agreed that I must have been actuated by the most deliberately malevolent purpose against Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Tom Taylor, and Madame Celeste. The lady herself (although a thorough explanation of the occurrence was sent to her at the earliest moment possible after its discovery) was so ill-advised as to assume the rôle of the unprotected manageress, and to denounce me to the august ears of the *Morning Post* as the fabricator of "a reckless misrepresentation, involving serious consequences to my [her] personal interests"—this signed with much solemnity, like the ukase of an Empress, "Celeste." A defender of this lady—somewhat, it must be confessed, in the lower stratum of the press—characterises my conduct as "atrocious." A provincial contemporary, the *Manchester Guardian* (who makes a practice, by the way, of parloining from you a column of literary and artistic intelligence every week, and who displays his gratitude after the usual fashion, by seldom mentioning you except to abuse you) declares that my criticism "would be very amusing," if my "motives were less intelligible," though what those motives may be he does not so much as condescend to explain. But the most "fearful wild fowl" of all is the writer in the *Daily Telegraph*, who has undertaken to "vilipend" me in his "crapulous" columns. This learned pundit, whose essays as nearly resemble the great models after which he fashions them, as dolls do men, who deals as extensively in pure English as a doll-stuffer does in corn, and who never uses a word of three syllables but to distort it from its proper significance, affects to be scornful at the exercise of my mesmeric, or clairvoyant faculties. Failure of a piece by Mr. Tom Taylor and the great Mr. Dickens—to the shadow of whose mantle this writer may be much indebted, and, if so, it is pleasing to see gratitude even when combined with lower qualities—failure of a piece so fathered, was not only "a dramatic event that absolutely did not happen," but was also "a result which it was not even very probable would occur." Having so delivered himself, the writer essays to exercise his small wit at the expense of a name, and is of opinion that "from Sheridan's 'Critic,' to a weekly publication that exists under the same title, may seem a serious declension." It may be so; but, since my friend is so ready to misapply the terms of grammar, let him hear that it is a far more wonderful conjugation to find in him the defender of accuracy either of language or of statement. What is this? Am I to be taught by the correspondent of "Proctides" what is decent? By the perpetrator of a thousand blunders and misapplications what is accurate and scholar-like? Rather

let me pin my faith to my contemner in the *Sunday Times*, and to the immortal critic who reviewed "Isabella" as a new production.

One word to the scribe in the *Sunday Times*. He writes coarsely—but that he cannot help. A Frenchman must speak French if he know no other language. He says that he has long entertained a profound appreciation of the "ignorance, indolence, and mendacity" manifested in your columns. He throws his egg with the confidence and the courage of one who knows that his own coat cannot be made dirtier than it is; nor should I have thought him fit to be brought under your notice, were it not for the purpose of pointing out that he has never omitted an opportunity of yelping at your heels since you administered a reproof to his editor for having degraded the press by presiding over a testimonial dinner given to the proprietor of a dancing casino.

To the Scribes and Pharisees and quidnuncs who have conjured up a little storm in a teapot, and have gravely shaken their heads over the solitary supposed deflection from the right path on the part of your journal, let me observe that the gravity they have attached to it is the highest compliment they have it in their power to pay. Were you to devote your space to correcting the errors of fact, of logic, and of language which they weekly commit, you might be entirely occupied with a very ungrateful function. The silly assertion that there was any intention to injure either the authors of the piece or the manageress is not worth refutation. I believe, Sir, that both you and I are as sincere well-wishers of Madame Celeste as even her most zealous and officious defenders against the most imaginary of enemies. For her sake, it is indeed a matter of deep regret with me that my prediction has proved so well-founded, and that there was so much of reason and justice in the vision of YOUR CLAIRVOYANT CRITIC.

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE PRIVATE VIEW of the Society of Female Artists took place on Wednesday; that of the British Institution takes place this day (Saturday). These Exhibitions will be reviewed in our next impression.

"The members of the Royal Academy," says the *Art Journal*, "have expressed exceeding indignation as to the 'treachery' to which they have been subjected by the garbled publication of their proceedings, considering all that occurs at their board as in strict and honourable confidence. For our own parts, although we adopted some part of what we read, we had nothing to report of what we had heard; nothing was communicated to us, either publicly or privately, although we have the privilege of personal intimacy with many of its members. If aught of intelligence had been conveyed to us, we should have been very scrupulous as to the use we might make of it. But the Academy may learn how much wiser it would be to let their proceedings be open and above 'board.'"

From the same source we gather the following very unsatisfactory intelligence respecting Mr. Durham's long-expected memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851:—"A meeting was held at the Mansion House, on the 20th January, of the general committee, in order to receive a report of the acting committee, Mr. Alderman Challis in the chair. The hon. sec., Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., read the report. It stated in substance, that, having failed to obtain for the memorial a site in Hyde Park, on the ground that public erections of any kind were inadmissible there, and inasmuch as part of the estate purchased by the Royal Commissioners was about to be laid out in ornamental gardens by the Horticultural Society, the acting committee recommended that arrangements be made for placing the memorial in the latter advantageous position. Mr. F. Fuller moved, and Mr. Alderman Wilson seconded, the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. The original design, by Mr. Joseph Durham, selected from the forty-seven in competition, will, however, be subject to such 'modifications' as the sculptor, acting with the committee and the trustees of the Horticultural Society, may consider desirable." We repeat that nothing can be more unsatisfactory to the public and all lovers of fair play than this. The design to erect a memorial on the very spot where the Great Exhibition stood has been notorious for some time, and this is the first we have heard about public erections being inadmissible—an assertion which the presence of the Achilles statue abundantly disproves. Had the choice of the committee which was entrusted with the duty of selection fallen upon the gentleman who was understood to be backed up by certain powerful influence, we have no doubt that we should have heard nothing about the inadmissibility of the memorial. To erect it in the gardens of the Horticultural Society is, however, almost tantamount to making that private, which was intended for, and would be calculated to promote, public enjoyment.

A Dublin paper states that the latest issue (sixth thousand) of the First Yearly Report of the Art Union of Ireland, giving the full list of selections made by the prize-holders, exhibits practically and most satisfactorily the working of its plan. The fact that on a prize fund of 580*l.* the sum of more than 150*l.* has been added by the prizeholders themselves, proves the advantage of the system by the increased expenditure thus obtained in the purchase of works of art, and illustrates the interest which the prize-holders have taken in the selection of works in accordance with their individual tastes. It is also stated that the bulk of the works purchased are the productions of native artists, although the right of selection is not fettered by any rule as to the country of production. The exhibition in the Royal Hibernian Academy last year was the best held in it for many years, and the best attended. The sales exceeded 1100*l.*; and the system of admission in the evenings at a nominal fee has been the means of opening the refined enjoyment of art to thousands to whom otherwise such enjoyment would have been denied. Upwards of 30,000 persons thus visited the exhibition during six weeks. The Royal Scottish Academy has adopted a similar system of evening admissions for many seasons past, and, from the report of its council, it appears to have been eminently successful. That same Scottish Academy has been mainly indebted to the establishment of the Edinburgh Association for the Promotion of Art (the first Art Union established in these countries) for the very high degree of prosperity it enjoys. The Art Union of Ireland aims at securing in Ireland a similar prosperity, and an equally creditable development of talent.

The *Dundee Advertiser* states that a beautiful monument of Peterhead polished granite, from a design by Mr. Scott, of Dundee, executed by Wright, of Aberdeen, has just been erected in Broughty Ferry, in memory of the late Dr. Dick. The design consists of an obelisk, 14 feet

high, upon a pedestal of corresponding character. The ground is tastefully laid out with plants, and inclosed with chains, hung upon small obelisk pillars, in harmony with the monument. The inscription is as follows: "In memory of Thomas Dick, LL.D., Author of 'The Christian Philosopher,' &c. Born, 1774. Died, 1857." This erection is a simple, chaste, and fitting memorial of "the Christian philosopher" whose ashes rest at its base.

The *Falkirk Herald* states that subscriptions are being raised for the purpose of repairing and ornamenting the memorial which marks the tomb of Sir John de Græme, in the parish churchyard of Falkirk.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance* says:—M. Meissonier, the painter, gave a grand dinner a few days back at his villa at Poissy. M. Emile Augier, M. Ed. Fournier, M. Gérôme, the painter, and M. Arago, of the Ministry of State, were among the guests. At this splendid residence M. Meissonier leads a life not unlike that of the noble artists of the 16th and 17th centuries. One of the saloons is in the Louis XIV. style, hung with silk woven at Lyons from a pattern of that time, and a dining-room in the Renaissance style, with carved wainscoting of extraordinary beauty. I will not attempt to describe his studio, which is a marvel of richness and taste. It is an appropriate sanctuary of art for one who rivals Metzu and Gerard Dow. M. Meissonier is also a distinguished sportsman. His stables are splendid. He excels in all bodily exercises, managing a boat like an old sailor, fencing like St. George, and riding like Baucher.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

BEETHOVEN IS INDISPUTABLY THE GREATEST musical glory of the nineteenth century. Few concert-givers in appealing to an enlightened patronage omit the name of this wondrous man. Even a crumb from his table is regarded by enthusiastic admirers as a veritable feast. At the tenth concert of the Monday Popular series, on the 30th ult., all the instrumental music was selected from the Beethoven storehouse; and, as they were performed to perfection, the gratification afforded may be quite as readily arrived at by the active imagination of the reader, as described by type. In confirmation of the statement relative to efficient treatment that each and every piece received at the hands of the executants engaged, we cite the names of Herr Molique, Herr Ries, Mr. Doyle, Herr Lidel, and Mr. Charles Hallé. If Herr Molique's rare genius and profound knowledge were duly appreciated, we feel convinced that we should hear him oftener, both in his works and on the instrument for which he stands so pre-eminently famous in all that appertains to the true musician's art. The selected sonata in G minor (Op. 96), for pianoforte and violin, is an excessively difficult work, one that requires executants of the highest order. Nothing could have been more fitly chosen to demonstrate the brilliant attainments both of Mr. Charles Hallé and Herr Molique than this, the last sonata composed by Beethoven for the fore-named instruments. A quartet in F major, played for the first time at St. James's Hall, is a remarkable example of its composer's "first style." The scherzo and trio, though safely constructed on the basis of F major, seem to have a capricious disdain for the fundamental key, quitting and returning to it without the slightest ceremony. Each of the four movements displays Beethoven in his happiest mood. A sonata (pastorale) for the pianoforte introduced Mr. Charles Hallé solus, who, although minus the aid of a note on which to rest his eye or refresh his memory, played this long and highly-imaginative work without endangering for a moment the spell in which the listener was bound. With reference to Op. 28, an anonymous writer observes "that the Pastoral Sonata may be regarded as a foreshadowing of that more vast and imaginative conception, the Pastoral Symphony, one of those marvellous tone pictures calculated to assign to Beethoven a place apart from all other musicians." The sonata in question, though painted on a far less extended canvas, is unquestionably a highly finished production, and breathes the spirit of pastoral life throughout. The trio in C minor, one of the great Maestro's very early works, is familiar to the majority of amateurs, and universally known to the profession. When first introduced, it is said that Haydn advised Beethoven not to publish it; the latter, however, considered it worthy of being put into print, and the whole world has ever since indorsed that opinion. Miss Palmer and Miss Cole sang a beautiful duet of Winter's, entitled "Vaghi colli." Each lady had a song, both in the first and second portion of the programme, and as they were not hackneyed—in other words, were musical, and tastefully sung—the ladies retired with honours, and the audience were evidently gratified. Although the weather was far from inviting, the meeting seemed to be but little affected by it as far as numbers are concerned, and not at all with respect to performance, which, as before hinted at, was thoroughly up to the requirements of the most sensitive listener.

Trifling as the performance of an oratorio may appear in print to an ordinary reader, it is in reality no easy thing to organise masses of amateurs varying widely in their degrees of natural or acquired talents, so as to perform works of the great masters to the satisfaction of a public at all familiar with the true principles of art, or the effects that ought to be produced by chorists when marshalled on an imposing scale. It is one of the easiest things possible to talk about rivaling the magnificent vocalists of the Yorkshire and Lancashire chorists, but, to a young and, comparatively speaking, untrained band, one of the hardest to do. By a spirit of enterprise that entitles the citizens of Glasgow to commendation and success, they have attained unto a long-coveted position, namely, one among the ranks of the great Musical Festivals which are now becoming

features in our national institutions. The directors of the Glasgow Choral Union, to whom especially the credit of the new position is due, selected, as the chief objects of attraction, "Elijah" for Tuesday, "Gideon" for Thursday, and "Messiah" for Friday. In order to give due effect to these a band was engaged in London, with Mme. Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Lockey, Miss Witham, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Weiss. With such a *troupe* as this, failure is the thing next to impossible. Upon the merits of the performance in its entirety we extract portions of Sir Archibald Alison's speech delivered between the first and second parts of the oratorio "Messiah." "Deep thanks," said the hon. Baronet, "were due to the directors for their selection of the performers, whose conduct had been worthy of unqualified admiration. He did not suppose that anything he could say would add to the long-established reputation of Mme. Clara Novello, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and the other members of the company; but this he would say, that their reputation, great as it was, would be enhanced by the performances on that occasion; and to them and all the other performers he thought the hearty thanks of the public were due. The festival had also been distinguished by the bringing out a new oratorio; and he rejoiced, and might congratulate the people of this country, that the genius for musical composition was not confined to Germany and Italy, but that their own countrymen, as Mr. Horsley had shown, were quite capable of producing meritorious works. He thought he spoke only the general feeling when he said that the performances of the orchestra under the skilful and admirable guidance of their leader [conductor] were worthy of universal admiration; and he might say, in reference to the Choral Union, that it had shown itself worthy to take a place beside the very first musical associations in Great Britain." Another critic observes, with reference to the well-going of the music, that "Mr. Lambeth is entitled to a large show of credit. At the Birmingham and Leeds Festivals and elsewhere it has been the custom to bring a conductor from London. Glasgow possesses a man quite equal to any occasion. Mr. Lambeth's reading of 'Elijah' was truly Mendelssohnian; every piece was taken in the right time; and by his conducting of this great work he has shown himself not only to be an excellent musician, but a true lover of the art to which he is an ornament." Taking these opinions, it may be inferred that the Glasgow Musical Festival was in an artistic sense a great success. Financially speaking, the directors appear content with the great experience gained, and the hope that the next similar undertaking may be attended with a substantial pecuniary reversion.

As the new music-room at the Crystal Palace is on the verge of completion, we look forward with interest for the realisation of acoustical effects said to be satisfactorily attained. The music of the past week performed by the band of the company has been principally of the stormy kind. In fact any very delicate strains would have been utterly uncomprehended; the little picnic party of instrumentalists grouped under the statue of Schiller in the great orchestra might play "for ever and for aye" without fear of detection in wrong-doing, i.e. if they thought proper to indulge in such a freak at the expense of the gazers. Herr Manns, however, can catch the faintest whisper, and so for the past we must accept his approval of the manner in which Adam, Etling, Littolf, and other small celebrities, have been treated.

The London Glee and Madrigal Union have somewhat relaxed the strings that kept them to the glee and other part compositions. During the past week the programme, more than usually diversified, has been characterised by song, duet, serenade, four and five part glees, madrigals, &c. The judgment exercised in arrangement, and the quaint tales with which the entertainment is interspersed, render an evening at the Dudley Gallery with English vocalists a by no means undelightful one. Miss Eyles, Messrs. Cummings, Baxter, Lund, and Lawler, with Mr. Oliphant, are doing much towards making the glee and madrigal popular as they were in times gone by.

There is a rumour in the musical world that Mr. Lumley will open her Majesty's Theatre this season.

Mr. Thackeray has consented to preside at the anniversary of the General Dramatic Equestrian Sick Fund Association, which is fixed to take place on Ash-Wednesday.

Attention is called by the *Spectator* to the fact that the spot in Highgate cemetery occupied by the remains of the late Mrs. Warner, one of the most esteemed of modern actresses, is not indicated by so much as a common tombstone. It is unnecessary to state that the lady was one of the most valuable members of Mr. Macready's company both at Covent Garden and at Drury Lane, and that she co-operated with Mr. Phelps in promoting the dramatic reform of Sadler's Wells.

Arrangements have been concluded by the directors of the Crystal Palace for a great musical celebration of several days' duration, by between 3000 and 4000 members of the choral societies of France, at the Crystal Palace in June next. M. Eugène Delaporte, the president and conductor of the Association des Orphéonistes, in Paris, who is well known for the success with which he has organised similar great musical exhibitions in the Palais de l'Industrie, and elsewhere in France, undertakes the direction of the musical arrangements.

It is stated that Messrs. Phelps and Greenwood are about to leave Sadler's Wells Theatre, through a disagreement with the landlord on the score of increased rent. That they should be thus forced out of a house the value of which their labours must have materially raised, is to be deplored; but it will be something more than a compensation to the public if the event result in bringing Mr. Phelps's management nearer to the centre of the metropolis. That there are troops of ardent Shakespearians

and lovers of the old drama who have been in the habit of making pilgrimages to Sadlers' Wells for years past to see Mr. Phelps's admirable revivals, is a weighty compliment to his merits both as an artist and a manager. We shall not be sorry, however, to hear soon that he has secured a more accessible situation.

The fifth dramatic performance took place at Windsor Castle on Tuesday evening; the following was the programme:

A Comic Drama, in Two Acts, by Mr. Pelham Hardwicke, entitled
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Harry Jasper	Mr. Charles Mathews.
Mr. Andrew Wylie	Mr. Frank Matthews.
Mr. Thornton	Mr. Horace Wigan.
Adolphus	Mr. W. Gordon.
Frederick Adderley	Mr. W. Vernon.
Servants	Mr. Bush and Mr. Collier.
Mrs. Thornton	Miss Marston.
Emma Thornton	Mrs. Charles Mathews.

An interval of six weeks is supposed to have elapsed between the first and second acts.

Scene—London. Time—Present.

After which, a Comedietta in One Act, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.

Joseph Ironside	Mr. Addison.
Cunningame (an attorney)	Mr. Horace Wigan.
Rodmont Rollingstone (a Gentleman at large)	Mr. George Vining.
John Britton	Mr. W. Gordon.
Mrs. Smylie (a Widow)	Mrs. Stirling.
Kate Mapleson (her Niece)	Miss Marston.
Sarah Jane (a Village School Girl)	Miss Turner.

Scene—A Cottage near a Kentish Village. Time—1849.

Under the management of Mr. George Ellis; and under the direction of Mr. W. B. Donne, her Majesty's Examiner of Plays.

The Theatre arranged and the Scenery painted by Mr. Thomas Grieve.

It has been stated (says the *Morning Chronicle*) that a Mlle. Trochu, a descendant of Racine, has been placed in a convent at Blois to be educated at the expense of the Society of Dramatic Authors. The general belief is that this young lady is the last descendant of the great poet, but she is not so. Racine had by his marriage with Catherine de Romanet a son, Louis, who married Marie de Presle. This last couple had a daughter, Anne by name, and she married Louis Misleau de Radrets d'Illiers. Of the marriage of these last two was born a son, Louis, and he married Madeleine Rouge de Montant. This last couple had several children, and amongst them the mother of Mlle. Trochu, and another daughter, Anne, who is married to M. Chouilloux, writing-master at the College of Saint Louis. M. and Mme. Chouilloux have three daughters, who necessarily stand in the same relation to Racine as Mlle. Trochu does.

At a meeting of the life governors and subscribers of the Dramatic College, held on Tuesday, the committee reported progress, and were able to congratulate the members on the prospects of the college. Out of ten houses to be built nine have been already given; so that the college will only have to provide one. The General Theatrical Fund has voted 250*l.* for one of the houses, and Mr. Webster has committed his offer to give stone from his quarries in Wales into the building of one house at his own expense—a very advantageous commutation for the college, seeing that, although Mr. Webster gave the stone, it would have been costly to bring it to the site of the college. The Secretary reported that three ladies had been elected as pensioners, one of whom had since died and had been buried at the expense of the college. The payment to each pensioner was 25*l.* per annum, with 5*s.* per week for lodging until the cottages are built. The council has since determined that the vacancy so caused by death shall be filled up, and that three male pensioners be elected.

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Monday Popular Concerts. St. James's Hall. 8.
Mr. Henry Davis's Concert. Myddleton Hall, Islington.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 1, Sir Thomas Phillips in the chair. The paper read was "On the Arts and Manufactures of Japan," by Dr. McGowan. The author said it might perhaps seem more natural that China, in which he had resided so many years, should be his theme rather than Japan, which he had merely visited. But the Land of the Rising Sun, being the *terra incognita*, presented features of such striking interest, and was now attracting so much attention from every class of thinking men, that he had been induced to afford to the Society such information as he possessed in reference to it. Viewed from any standpoint, it was a remarkable country. The geologist found it a focus of volcanic action, there being more volcanoes in active operation there than in any other part of the earth's surface of the same area, and nowhere would be found such a variety of metalliferous wealth. It afforded to the botanist a wide field of discovery, some of the forest trees being, in his opinion, quite new. The zoologist also would find in the lower scale of animal existence not a little that was novel and interesting. So also the politician, the statistician, and the philanthropist, would each find matter of peculiar interest in the study of this singular empire. The specimens of their manufactures which he had before him spoke for themselves, proclaiming in unmistakeable language the high civilisation of the Japanese race. They would seem to say to the manufacturer and to the merchant, these people have no wants; they would even seem to afford arguments in favour of tariffs and a restricted policy, as, in consequence of the long seclusion of the Japanese, their ingenuity and industry had been stimulated so as to make them almost wholly independent of the rest of the world. He thought, however, that, as regarded the prospect of a market for some products of Western industry, their advance in civilisation and the arts was a better augury than if we had found them in a semi-savage state, the best customers being probably those people who are themselves farthest advanced in the industrial arts. Dr. McGowan's paper was illustrated by a large and interesting collection of the products of Japan, con-

sisting of arms and other works in metal, ceramic ware, silk and other woven fabrics, as well as specimens of raw products of various kinds.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 24, John Gould, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. R. F. Toms read a monograph of the genus *Epomophorus*, an African group of frugivorous bats, amongst which was a fine large species from the Gaboon, considered to be new, and named after its discoverer (M. Francquet), *E. Francqueti*. Mr. Toms also read a description of a new species of opossum (*Didelphis Waterhousii*) obtained by Mr. Fraser, in Ecuador. Mr. Gould communicated some notes on the habits of the *Semioptera Wallacii*, as observed in the island of Batchian, and contained in a letter addressed to him by Mr. Wallace, from Amboina; and on the young state of the Superb Menura, as observed by Ludwig Becker, Esq., in South Australia. The facts related by the latter clearly showed the Menura to be an insessorial form. Mr. Gould also characterised a new American partridge, from Acapulco, Mexico, under the name *Eupsychortyx hypoleucus*. Mr. Selater communicated a list, with notes, of the birds contained in Mr. Fraser's fourth collection from Ecuador. This comprised (1) a second series from Pallatanga, supplementary to a former series from the same locality; (2) a series obtained in the more elevated districts, among which were seventeen species collected on Chimborazo, at a height of 14,000 feet above the sea-level; and (3) a series obtained at Nanegal and other spots in the vicinity. Mr. Selater observed that the birds obtained on Chimborazo were referable not only to peculiar species, but to genera peculiarly American, and, with one exception, confined to the southern portion of the Continent. Dr. A. Günther described a new snake from the Galapagos, and proposed to call it *Herpetodryas biserialis*.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—At the meeting of members of the Royal Institution, on the evening of Friday, the 27th ult., Professor Owen delivered a lecture on the cerebral development of mammals. Professor Owen, after adverting to the modes of classification adopted by Aristotle, Ray, and Cuvier, observed that there were several anomalies arising from the classification founded on the peculiarities of external covering or on the characters of hoofs, claws, and hands, or on the structure of the teeth, by which animals known to possess the most sagacity, such as the dog and the elephant, were placed in a lower order than others which were far beneath them; therefore he was induced to adopt a different mode of classification founded on the structure of the brain, according to which mammalian animals may be classed in a manner more according with their known capacities. Pursuing this plan, he found four well-marked distinctions in the structure of the brain, which accorded very well with the mental development, so to speak, of the various animals of each class. In the lowest class, comprising the marsupialia, the two lobes of the cerebrum are separated from each other, and the cerebellum, which influences the animal propensities, lies behind and apart from them. In the next class the lobes of the cerebrum are more closely connected together, but the surface of the brain is quite smooth, and the cerebellum, though distinct from the other portion of the brain, is more closely approximated to it. Among the animals whose brain have this conformation are rats, mice, and squirrels. In the next class the lobes of the cerebrum are more closely united; the surface of the brain is indented, the brain itself being convoluted, and the cerebellum occupies a less prominent part, and is to some extent overlapped by the cerebrum. All the higher order of quadrupeds are ranged in this class, which also includes, at the head of the list, apes and monkeys, and at the bottom whales. The highest class comprises man alone, in whom that portion of the brain that exercises the higher functions is much more completely developed, is more distinctly convoluted, occupies a larger space, and completely folds over the cerebellum. A remarkable instance of the superiority of this mode of classification is afforded in the rare monkey of the Mauritius, called the aye-aye. In the form of its teeth it strongly resembles the rodentia, or gnawing animals, as it possesses two very strong chisel-formed teeth in front, and according to other modes of classification it should have been ranked with rats and mice. The power which this creature possesses of gnawing through the hardest wood is so great, that nearly all the specimens hitherto captured have gnawed through their cages and escaped; but, Dr. Sandwith having succeeded in obtaining a live specimen, it was forwarded to Professor Owen in an iron cage, and though it died on the voyage its body was preserved, so that the structure of its brain could be examined, and it was found to correspond with the more highly developed brain of monkeys, with which all its other external characters, excepting the mouth, corresponded. This peculiar formation of the mouth was especially adapted to the mode of life of the animal. It lives on the larvæ of insects that are deeply imbedded in the roots of trees, through which the aye-aye has to gnaw to get at them; and there is also a special provision in its hand for that purpose, the middle finger being long, attenuated, and furnished with a claw to enable the animal to reach into holes and scoop out its food.

THE CONGRESS OF DELEGATES OF LEARNED SOCIETIES will be held this year at Paris, on the 9th of April, in the Rue Bonaparte, as usual. The Congrès Scientifique de France will be held at Cherbourg on the 2nd September. The presence of English antiquaries, on either or both of these occasions, is earnestly invited by the French.

PROPOSED SYSTEM OF DECIMAL ARITHMETIC.—The Decimal Association are now collecting some curious statistical facts respecting the time now spent in teaching arithmetic in schools, with a view to ascertain the probable saving of time that would accrue from the introduction of the decimal system.

AUSTRALIAN SURVEY.—A series of maps, illustrative of the topographical and physical features of the colony, are now in course of preparation by Messrs. Selwyn and Brough Smyth, the former resulting from the geological survey, and the latter being the work of the mining surveyors. One of the four sheets, which will form a geological map of Melbourne and its suburbs, was published some time since, and was very favourably spoken of. The remaining sheets are now in the press, and in a few days will be ready for issue. There are to be sixteen maps in all, and the greater portion of them have been drawn, the field surveys made, and are now in course of engraving. Mr. Selwyn has nearly completed a very valuable geological description of the mining districts of Tarrangower, Castlemaine, and the

valley of the Loddon, and is now engaged upon the Cape Paterson coal fields. The physical features of the country are portrayed with the utmost minuteness; and by the aid of an index accompanying the maps, it is possible to ascertain with perfect accuracy the physical characteristics of any given point on their surface. The maps prepared under the direction of Mr. Smyth, on the other hand, while embracing the features of the country in a more general way, show the nature of the auriferous deposits in the various mining districts. There are several elaborate maps of Ballarat and its neighbourhood, which show the extent of the areas held under the leasing system by the mining companies, and the extent and course of their underground workings, as well as other details which the miners will fully appreciate, and which will do much to prevent disputes arising from the existence of undefined boundaries. It is worthy of notice that Mr. Smyth expresses general satisfaction with the contributions of the mining surveyors to this work. There have been some unnecessary delays, especially in regard to the Sandhurst district; but the circumstances which occasioned them have been arranged so that the whole is now proceeding satisfactorily. Concerning Cape Paterson, we may mention that Mr. Selwyn adheres to his expressed opinion as to the extent and peculiarities of this coal field.—*Melbourne Age*.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	London Inst. 7. Mr. J. Pittman, "On the Results of the Use of Music in Divine Worship, and their Influence on the Art in General."
	Entomological. 8.
	British Architects. 8. Mr. E. M. Barry, "On the rebuilding of the Italian Opera House, Covent-garden."
	Medical. 8. Clinical Discussion.
	United Service. 8. Captain Wheatley, R.N., "A New System of Building and Arming Ships of War, and the Advantages of this Improvement."
TUES.	Royal Inst. 3. Prof. Owen, "On Fossil Reptiles."
	Civil Engineers. 8. Mr. J. R. Walker, "Description of the Works of the Nether-ton Tunnel Branch of the Birmingham Canal."
	Pathological. 8.
	Photographic. 8. Anniversary.
WED.	Literary Fund. 3.
	London Inst. 7. Dr. Spencer Cobbold, "On the Structure and Habits of the Mammalia."
	Society of Arts. 8. Mr. Leonard Wray, "On the Extended Production of Sheep's Wool, and Hair of the Angora Goat."
	Graphic. 8.
	Microscopical. 8. Anniversary.
	Archæological Association. 8.
THURS.	Royal Institution. 3. Professor Tyndall, "On Light."
	Royal Society Club. 6.
	Antiquaries. 8.
	Philological. 8.
	Royal. 8.
FRI.	United Service Inst. 2.
	Astronomical. 3. Anniversary.
	London Inst. 7. Mr. Thomas A. Malone, "On Certain Principles of Vegetable and Animal Chemistry, and their Application to the Arts and Purposes of Life."
	Royal Inst. 8. Prof. T. H. Huxley, "On Species and Races, and their Origin."
SAT.	Royal Inst. 3. Dr. Lankester, "On the Relation of the Animal Kingdom to the Industry of Man."
	Royal Botanic. 3.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ITEMS.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.—As we have for some time past lost sight of the excavations on the site of the old Roman city of Uriconium, the following letter from Mr. Wright, the well-known archæologist, who has taken such interest in the operations, comes very opportunely: "On my return from an inspection of the excavations on the site of the Roman city of Uriconium, I venture to state, in a few lines, their present condition. The men have been working steadily through the winter, and the authority now given us to clear away the earth and rubbish has enabled them to lay completely open a number of rooms, some of them of considerable size, and all possessing hypocausts, which present a much more imposing and interesting spectacle than anything that could be seen during the summer and autumn. The visitor may now pass out of one room into another over some extent of ground, with many of the walls higher than his head; and in the way in which the excavations are now proceeding, the interest of the whole will be greatly increased when the season more favourable for visitors approaches. I feel no longer any doubt that the large building on which we are at present chiefly engaged was the public baths of the city of Uriconium. It formed a square of about 200 feet by 180. The buildings of the warm baths occupied chiefly the northern side of this square, and about one-half of the whole area. The eastern side had also buildings, which seem to have inclosed a cold or swimming bath. The western and southern sides, and perhaps a portion of the northern side, appear to have been occupied by a broad corridor, or ambulatory (*ambulatorium*). Within these was an open court, with a large tank of water. I think it probable, from the appearance presented in some of our earlier diggings, that there were gardens attached to these buildings on the east. The southern wall abutted on a street; to the west the baths were separated from another street by a mass of buildings which have been supposed to have consisted partly of a small market place, with shops; and to the north the long and comparatively narrow buildings, the character of which seemed so mysterious, separated them from a third street. These baths present many points of comparison with the similar establishments found in Pompeii and at Rome. I have no doubt that the more complete exploration of this building will not only more fully explain the use of its different parts, but will help to throw light on the character of the other buildings surrounding it. We know that there were public baths in the Roman towns in Britain from the mention of them in inscriptions found on their sites, which record their restoration or rebuilding after they had been destroyed by accidental fires or had fallen into ruin through age; and it is very curious that the baths (*balneum*) and the basilica are generally spoken of as coupled together (apparently adjoining each other), and suffering from the same fire or ruin. On the site of the Roman Episcopus, at Lanchester, in the county of Durham, the baths and basilica, or courthouse (*balneum cum basilicâ*), were built from the ground in the reign of the Emperor Gordian; and similarly, whatever Roman city occupied the site of Ribchester, in Lancashire, an inscription found there tells us that its baths and basilica had been at some period rebuilt from the ground after having fallen into ruin through age. The date of the latter inscription is un-

known, but it is probably late, as the word is spelt barbarously *balneum*. I am inclined from these circumstances to believe that the long building at Wroxeter, adjoining the baths to the north, the excavations in which have now been covered up, was really, as has been already conjectured, the basilica of Uriconium. It is rather a curious circumstance that this supposed basilica is exactly the same length as the basilica of Pompeii, namely, 226 feet, but its other proportions are very different, and its extreme length in comparison to its breadth seems very unaccountable. An inscription found at Netherby, in Cumberland, informs us that there was completed in the city occupying that site, under the reign of Severus Alexander, a *basilica equestris exercitatoria*, meaning, I suppose, a basilica for exercise in horsemanship. My first impression from the peculiar dimensions of the building at Wroxeter was, that we had found such a basilica as once stood at Netherby; but I fear that the pavement of small bricks in herringbone fashion would not be good footing for horses. However, it is probable that in our Roman towns the basilica was used for a place of exercise for the people as well as for public meetings. From different discoveries it is evident that there was a wide open place to the west of the buildings we have been excavating, at least double the width of the present road. I am much inclined to think that this was the Forum of Uriconium; but, as the modern road runs over the middle of it, we can hardly hope to explore it properly. It evidently extended from the transverse street on the south of the baths to the transverse street on the north of the basilica. At the first of these streets the wide space suddenly narrows into a street which continued in a southerly direction; but we have not yet had an opportunity of ascertaining if this was the case to the north also. If so, the supposed basilica at Uriconium would occupy exactly the same position in regard to the Forum as at Pompeii. I will not venture to trespass further upon your space by enumerating the numerous objects of various kinds which the excavations during the winter have added to the museum; but I am sure you will agree with me that to have thrown so much light upon the economy of a great Roman town in Britain already deserves to be regarded as an important discovery. I will only add, that I have brought with me to town the whole of the deformed skulls found at Wroxeter, which have been the subject of so much discussion, even among those who have not yet had the opportunity of carefully examining them, and that they are temporarily deposited in the rooms of the Ethnological Society. They will be exhibited at the public meeting of that society on the 15th of February, when I hope that they will be the subject of a discussion which will produce some more decided opinion on their real character.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., THOMAS WRIGHT."

MISCELLANEA.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held on Thursday evening at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, to consider the best means to be adopted to secure for the inhabitants of the eastern districts of the metropolis the advantages of a national museum and library. The Hon. George Byng, M.P., who occupied the chair, said that the first step in the matter was for them to wait upon the Chief Commissioner of Works and propose a site for the intended museum and library. There would be no difficulty in procuring objects for exhibition. Would not, he asked, the trustees of the British Museum readily part with some of those beautiful works of antique sculpture that were stored away in the basement of that foundation; some of their superfluous zoological, geological, mineralogical, and botanical specimens; as well as some of their duplicate books and engravings, for such a laudable purpose as that of furnishing a museum and library for the East-end population? Resolutions in favour of the scheme were afterwards proposed and carried.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* calls attention to a painful ruin said to have been "the topic of conversation in literary circles during the past week. It appears that three large chests full of manuscripts, left by the celebrated Dr. George Hickes, the deprived Dean of Worcester, were consigned to the custody of his bankers after his decease. Owing to the dissolution of the firm, the premises have been lately cleared out, and the whole of these valuable documents committed to the flames in one of the furnaces at the New River Head! Here is a loss, not only to the ecclesiastical student who wishes to form an impartial judgment on the history of the English Church at the eventful period of the Revolution, but of papers illustrative of the biographical and literary history of the close of the 17th century. For it is well known that Dr. Hickes was a person of such political, ecclesiastical, and literary eminence in his time, that he was in daily correspondence with the most learned men at home and abroad. It is melancholy to contemplate the loss literature has sustained when we consider that Dugdale, Gibson, Nicolson, Elstob, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, Wanley, Pepys, Kettlewell, Jeremy Collier, Dodwell, and his bosom friend, the pious Nobert Nelson, were among his correspondents. Dr. Hickes died on December 15, 1715. Mr. Thomas Bowdler was his executor, and Mr. Annesley the overseer of his will."

The *Illustrated London News* points out some curious facts with regard to duplicate titles in the peerage of the United Kingdom: "There is a Duke of Devonshire and an Earl of Devon, there is a Lord Hastings and a Marquis of Hastings, there is a Lord Gifford and an Earl of Gifford, there is a Lord Downe and a Lord Downes, there is an Earl of Winton and a Marquis of Winchester, there is a Lord Bruce and an Earl Bruce, a Lord Stafford and a Marquis of Stafford, an Earl of Stafford and a Lord Stafford (Viscount Enfield), an Earl Fortescue and a Lord Fortescue (Viscount Ebrington), two Lords Stewart, two Lords Stuart, a Lord Sudeley and a Lord Sudley, a Duke of Hamilton and a Lord Hamilton, an Earl of Morton and a Lord Moreton, a Lord Ponsonby and a Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly, a Lord Forbes of Scotland and a Viscount Forbes of Ireland, an Earl Grey and a Lord Gray, a Lord Montague and a Lord Mountague, and until very recently there was a Lord Holland as well as a Lord Lovell and Holland, and an Earl Talbot as well as a Lord Talbot de Malahide. There is still a Lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe and a Lord Stanley of Alderley; and if Mr. Scrope of Danby should succeed this

year in establishing his claim to that ancient title, there will be two rival Earls of Wiltshire."

We are sorry to perceive a report that the Hon. Mrs. Norton is so dangerously ill that very little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The *Hull Advertiser* has the following advertisement: "Wanted to borrow 500*l.* on a manuscript poem, the estimated value of which is 10,000*l.*" (!)

The various Burns Clubs in Scotland celebrated the 101st anniversary of the bard's birth on Wednesday, the 25th ult. Among the accounts [that have reached us are those of the Edinburgh, the Ayr, and Alloway.

From a blue book just issued, containing reports by her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation on the manufactures and commerce of countries in which they reside, we learn that the number of public and private schools in Piedmont in 1857 was 9318, the increase over 1848 being a little less than half. It is calculated that there are now about 702,433 persons for whom schools are available, and of this number 337,370 received instruction in 1857. Of 3800 schoolmasters in 1848, 2000 were ecclesiastics, 250 regular, and 1550 secular teachers, whilst in the year 1857 the lay teachers numbered 3017, showing that the ecclesiastical element is gradually losing ground.

Mr. Stirling, the Senior Wrangler of the year, was educated at the University of Aberdeen, under Professor Thompson, who was himself Second Wrangler in 1845. The total number of gentlemen who have obtained honours this year is 121, as compared with 131 in 1859. The number of Wranglers is the same as in 1859; the list of Senior Optimes exhibits a small increase, but there is a falling off in the Junior Optimes. The proportion of honour men contributed by each college is as follows: St. Peter's 1; Clare, 4; Pembroke, 3; Caius, 7; Trinity Hall, 5; Corpus Christi, 5; King's, 3; Queen's, 3; St. Catherine's, 2; Jesus, 3; Christ's, 9; St. John's, 27; Magdalene, 1; Trinity, 37; Emmanuel, 11; Sidney Sussex, 2; and Downing, 0.

Two thick octavo blue books, published on Saturday, contain the 25th report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for the year 1858, with copious appendices, the latter filling the greater part of both volumes. At the close of 1858 there were 5408 schools at work, being an increase of 71 on the year 1857. The average daily attendance of children was 266,091, and the average number on the rolls for the year 519,664, while the total number of distinct pupils at any time on the rolls for the year was 803,610. Grants of 7403*l.* were made towards the erection of 44 ordinary school-houses not yet opened. Ten model school-houses were also in progress. These 54 schools could accommodate 8370 additional children. 122 schools were "struck off" in 1858. Of the school children throughout the four provinces of Ireland 29,130 belonged to the Church, 481,064 were Romanist Dissenters, 57,018 were Presbyterian Dissenters, and 2216 other (Protestant) Dissenters. 260 National teachers were trained during the year. The gross total number of teachers trained was 309. 5130 have been trained since the commencement of the commissioners' proceedings. The average salaries of these teachers is small, if not paltry—viz., 21*l.* to 25*l.* a year. There were 156 agricultural National schools in 1858, and 64 workhouse agricultural schools. The receipts of the Board for the year amounted to 306,253*l.*, and the payments to 262,385*l.*, leaving a balance of 43,867*l.* 131,623*l.* went for salaries of teachers and monitors, 21,525*l.* for inspection, and 36,822*l.* for books.

The *Moniteur* announces that M. Lescarbault, the discoverer of a new planet, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The announcement is preceded by a report to the Emperor by M. Roulaud, Minister of Public Instruction, giving some account of M. Lescarbault, and setting forth his claims to the distinction. It appears that in September last M. Le Verrier, the eminent Director of the Observatory at Paris, sent to the Academy of Sciences proofs of the existence of certain planetary bodies near the sun, and accounting for some apparent anomalies in the motion of the earth and of Mercury. For the verification of these results, which he had arrived at by calculation, he recommended to astronomers an attentive study of the phenomena which present themselves on the surface of the sun. Towards the end of December he received a letter from M. Lescarbault, a poor medical man living at Orgères (Eure-et-Loire) announcing that on the 26th of March he had observed a planet passing across the sun's disc. M. Le Verrier visited his correspondent, and convinced himself of the value of his observations. M. Lescarbault, who was passionately fond of astronomy, had devoted the intervals of his practice to it, and had made his own instruments, which were of astonishing accuracy.

The *Moniteur* publishes an account of the principal presents made during 1859 to the different departments of the Imperial Library. In that of antiquities are several vases, small figures, and medals brought from Greece by M. François Lenormant, to which that gentleman has added a marble bust of his father, now placed in the Cabinet of Medals by the side of that of M. de Barthélemy. Two very rare coins of Bonosus, a ruler under Probus, have been given by M. de Witte; a quarter-stater, very rare, of Philip of Macedon, by M. Desfosses; and fifteen ancient Georgian coins, and twenty-one modern ones, the former by M. Victor Langlois, and the latter by Madame Leonce de Lavergne. Among the donors to the department of printed works is Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who has sent translations of portions of the New Testament and other sacred books in the different languages and dialects of Europe, forming together seventeen volumes. The Bishop of Nancy has sent copies of the reformed Liturgy of Nancy and Toul. MM. Bourdin, Belly, Malte-Brun, and Walch have enriched the section of maps and geographical works with numerous valuable presents. Among the curious documents given to the department of manuscripts is a lease on parchment signed by an Abbé of Santa Maria in Organais at Verona on the 15th of March, 1323. This document was found by a serjeant of the 73rd regiment of the line during the late campaign on the banks of the Mincio. The Abbé Barbier has sent thirty-two autograph letters, addressed between 1731 and 1747, to M. Hocquard, the Commissary of War, by different personages of note; and the Minister of Public Instruction a Provençal manuscript containing the lives of St. Elzéar and Sainte Delphine. The department of prints has received

from M. Ingres more than 30 of his own sketches and drawings; and the collection of portraits has been enriched by presents from Prince Labanoff, and MM. Carderera, E. Fleury, and E. Galichon. The Minister of State, among other works of great importance in an historical and artistic point of view, has presented the library with "L'Architecture Polychrome chez les Grecs et l'Architecture Moderne de la Sicile," by M. Hittorff; "Les Catacombes de Rome," by M. Perrett; "Les Travaux d'Hercule, of Poussin," by M. Gatteaux; "Jerusalem," by Salzmann; and "Dessins Originaux des Grands Maîtres," engraved by M. Leroy. The Ministers of War, Marine, Justice, Finance, and Algeria, have also given many very valuable presents of different kinds. The British Government and the English Admiralty have sent some very interesting works on India and other subjects; Russia, a collection of the laws of the Russian Empire, forming 21 octavo volumes; Prussia, the continuation of the works of Frederick the Great, and the conclusion of the fine work of Leipsus, "Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia;" and Persia, a collection of works of different kinds, printed at Teheran. The Belgian, Swiss, Canadian, and Dutch Governments have also been liberal contributors. Among the learned and literary societies which have sent donations may be mentioned the Geographical Society of London, the Roxburghe Club, the Academies of Munich and Leyden, the Academy of Sciences of Amsterdam, the Royal University of Christiania, the Smithsonian Society, the Society of Massachusetts, &c. The director of the Armenian College of Paris has also given, in the name of the Congregation of the Mekhitharists, a complete series of the works which, since 1811, have been produced by the presses of their Armenian printing-office at Venice. For some time past there has been a great want felt at the Imperial Library of administrative documents printed by the Government in the French colonies. That void has now been in a great measure supplied.

OBITUARY.

DR. TODD, F.R.S., the eminent physician, died suddenly on Monday last. He was born and educated in Ireland. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Dublin, and a graduate in medicine of the University of Oxford. Dr. Todd was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and enjoyed for many years a very extensive practice. In conjunction with Mr. Bowman, who was for many years joint Professor of Physiology with him in King's College, he published the "Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man." He has besides published many works, which have given him a wide reputation as a practical physician.

MADAME SCHROEDER-DEVRIENT, the celebrated German actress, died last week at Coburg, in the fifty-first year of her age. In her fifteenth year she created much surprise by her extraordinary histrionic powers, and soon afterwards entered upon long engagements at Berlin and Dresden, at the former of which places she was married to Karl Devrient, a union which was not productive of much domestic happiness. In 1830 Madame Devrient appeared at Paris for the first time, but her success was so great that she visited the French capital again in the following year, and also appeared at London; and in 1835 she proceeded on a most successful professional tour through Russia, Austria, and Germany. In 1849 Madame Devrient withdrew from the stage, and was married in 1850 to a Livonian gentleman, M. von Bock, and with him retired to his estate in Livonia. Having been afflicted with a painful malady for some time, Madame Devrient chose Coburg as her residence during last year, where, as already stated, she has just ended her days.

BRISBANE, SIR THOMAS MACDOUGALL, G.C.B., G.C.H., D.C.L., LL.D., &c., Bart., General in the Army, Colonel of the 34th Foot, and well known as a man of science, died at Brisbane House, Ayrshire, on the 27th ult., in the 87th year of his age. Sir Thomas Brisbane distinguished himself under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the Peninsula, and was appointed Governor, first of all of Jamaica, then of the Island of St. Vincent, and finally of New South Wales. Through his career, which terminated in this distinction, Sir Thomas had unceasingly manifested his interest in the promotion of practical astronomy, especially in its relation to navigation, and his own ability to advance it by personal labours. Of his deserts in this respect he has given evident and permanent proofs. The memoirs due to his pen which are inserted in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Edinburgh are distinguished by clearness of conception and expression, and the directness with which they bear on important practical points. But these memoirs, however interesting, are but a poor representation of what astronomers and other cognate inquirers owe to him. When Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas established an observatory at Paramatta at his own expense, associating himself with Mr. Ranken and Mr. Dunlop. The catalogue of southern stars furnished by it is well known, and is the more valuable as being one of the very few records yet attainable of the condition of the southern skies. The observatory at Paramatta was, with a liberality as rare as estimable, presented by its founder to the British Government. On Sir Thomas's return to this country, he built another observatory at his seat, Makers-toun, on the banks of the Tweed; and, with a due regard to the wants of the moment, he furnished it with special reference to the pursuit of magnetical and meteorological research. Ably seconded by his assistant, Mr. Broun, he produced several volumes of most valuable observations, by means of which (although the circumstance has been overlooked) the existence of a magnetic irregularity dependent on the periods of the moon was established unquestionably for the first time. The acts we have referred to are but indications of the character of Sir Thomas Brisbane. His interest in the progress of knowledge has never wavered nor diminished, and when appealed to on behalf of any good and attainable object he was ever ready to aid by his purse and by his influence. He long occupied the chair of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and has worthily fulfilled a varied life, whose long and honourable course was never reproached by the shadow of a stain.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

And Trade Register.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD are received at 2s. 6d. each if not exceeding 30 words in length.

LIBRARIAN, or ASSISTANT at a Bookseller's.—The Advertiser has a thorough knowledge of the business, is young, active, and would make himself useful. Salary less an object than a permanent situation. Good references. Address "E. W., 8, Everett-street, W.C."

TO STATIONERS.—WANTED to APPRENTICE, a respectable YOUTH, age 16, to the above trade.—Address "E. H., No. 137, New Bond-street, W. In-doors."

TO BOOKSELLERS, &c.—As SHOP-MAN or otherwise, the Advertiser, who is about leaving his present situation, where he has been for the last ten years; aged 36.—Address "F. C., 14, Charterhouse-lane, E.C."

TO STATIONERS.—WANTED, by a young Man, who has served his time in a large country town, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT in the wholesale or retail trade. Salary moderate. First-class references.—Address "H. C. B., Bishopsgate-house, Peter-street, E.C."

TO PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c. An experienced TRAVELLER, with a connection among the booksellers in town and country, at present engaged with an old-established house, will be shortly open to an ENGAGEMENT. Unexceptionable references and testimonials are offered.—Address "Alpha," at Mr. Brett's, No. 27, Brydges-street, Covent-garden.

WANTED.—To the Newspaper and Periodical Press.—A literary man (author of various works highly commended by the Press), experienced in editing, managing, procuring advertisements, &c. as well as writing leaders, reviews, and every description of original matter, is open to an ENGAGEMENT on reasonable terms.—Address "M. A., 320, Euston-road, N.W."

TO FANCY STATIONERS.—A young man, who has just left a situation in London, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in the country in the above line. Has had five years' experience in the printing business.—Address "A. X., post-office, Canterbury."

TO BOOKSELLERS and PUBLISHERS. A gentleman, aged 25, of literary taste, desires a SITUATION with a bookseller of standing, at a small remuneration, with the view of purchasing a share in the business at the expiration of a year.—Address "Beta," Post-office, Brecknock-place, Camden-town, N.W."

SITUATIONS OFFERED.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD are charged 3s. 6d. each if not exceeding 30 words in length.

TO STATIONERS' ASSISTANTS.—A YOUNG MAN WANTED, accustomed to the business. State age, where employed, and salary required.—Apply, by pre-paid letter, posted to R. KEW, 51, Chancery-lane, W.C."

TO NEWS AGENTS.—A YOUNG MAN is WANTED to take charge of the newspaper department in a West-end business. He must be thoroughly acquainted with it, and have good references.—Apply at 21, Edgware-road, W."

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED A YOUNG MAN, desirous of improvement, in a London office. To a respectable person the situation would be permanent, with a gradual advance in wages.—Address "J. E., Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street, E.C."

WANTED, a TURNOVER, quick at case, capable of reporting police cases in the country. A youth of steady religious habits would find this a comfortable situation.—Address "A. B., Times Office, Swindon, Wilts."

WANTED, by a Bookseller in Germany, a respectable youth as an APPRENTICE. The son of a Bookseller would be preferred.—For particulars, apply to DULAU and Co., 37, Soho-square. A knowledge of the language is not required.

TO BOOKSELLERS' ASSISTANTS.—A Young Man, possessing a good knowledge of the Book Trade, is wanted in the business of a Bookseller and Stationer in the Country, as JUNIOR ASSISTANT: one familiar with the stock of a fancy stationer will be preferred.—Apply to "G. T., care of Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co., 33, Paternoster-row, London, E.C."

BUSINESSES, PREMISES, &c.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. To be DISPOSED OF, on unusually advantageous terms, an established LIBRARY, Stationery, and News Agency BUSINESS, at a fashionable watering-place in Hants. Coming-in 1000.—Apply to Mr. WAENE, Southsea.

TO STATIONERS.—To be SOLD, with immediate possession, the STOCK in TRADE, Fixtures, &c., for 1000. Established 15 years. A good opportunity to add Berlin wools. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving. Particulars of Mr. WILLIAMS, 182, Borough.

STATIONERY, Newspaper, and Circulating Library to be DISPOSED OF, established upwards of 20 years. Goodwill and fixtures 1000; stock in trade to be taken; at a valuation.—Apply to "F. Y., Post-office, Leigh-street, Burton-crescent, N.W."

TO PRINTERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, the BUSINESS and MATERIALS of a JOBBING OFFICE, established several years. Price 350.—Apply to J. EVANS, 13, John-street, Edgware-road, W."

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER.—For SALE, the COPYRIGHT &c., of a well-established CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER, possessing a good and steadily increasing circulation, and well supported by local and general advertisements of good character. In connexion with it is a printing business, capable of great extension. This offers a most eligible opportunity to an intelligent and energetic man of business, as it possesses all the capabilities of being rendered a first-class property. Purchase money for the whole about 1,8000. Apply with real name and address, for an interview, to W. M., at Mr. C. W. Black's, 9, Catherine-court, Tower-hill, E.C."

BOOKS AND BOOKSELLING, &c.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD and TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 19, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.]

MESSRS. A. AND C. BLACK, of Edinburgh, and Messrs. Longman, of London, are publishing Mr. MacCulloch's treatise on Taxation, written for the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

A SKETCH OF ARY SCHEFFER, the great painter, by Mrs. Grote, the wife of the historian of Greece, is nearly ready for publication by Mr. Murray.

THE NEW NOVEL BY MISS EVANS, the authoress of "Adam Bede," which we announced several weeks ago as in preparation, will be published by Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, early in spring. It is to be entitled "The Mill on the Floss."

MR. BENTLEY announces a popular disquisition on one of the great art controversies of the day, "Pagan or Christian? Notes for the General Public on our National Architecture," by Mr. W. J. Cockburn Muir.

THE MESSRS. LONGMAN have in the press a second edition of the very useful and, indeed, unique "History of Adult Education," by Dr. Hudson, formerly Secretary to the Manchester Athenæum.

AMONG NEW EDITIONS PUBLISHED BY MR. WILLIAM TEGG is one of a very useful book, W. Carpenter's "Dictionary of English Synonyms," enlarged and corrected by the Rev. W. Webster, King's College, London.

"MY FIRST JOURNAL: A BOOK FOR THE YOUNG," is the title of a new work by the promising novelist, authoress of "Lost and Won," Miss Georgina M. Craik. The publishers are Messrs. Macmillan and Co., of Cambridge.

THE CLOSING ARTICLE, "An Essay without End," in the new number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, is, we understand, from the pen of Mr. Frederick Greenwood, the sub-editor of the *Illustrated Times*.

MESSRS. J. W. PARKER and SONS promise in February the volume of "Essays and Reviews" by members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, a work to which we alluded, in some detail, in a previous publication.

A VOLUME OF LECTURES, delivered by Mr. Baxter, M.P., to various popular assemblies, and entitled "Hints to Thinkers; or, Lectures for the Times," will be published on Monday by the Messrs Routledge.

OF DR. SMILES'S "SELF HELP" no less than 12,000 have been printed to meet the great demand. Dr. Smiles is collecting material for another work of the same kind, which will include a valuable original notice of the late Mr. Walter of the *Times*, &c. &c.

THE AUTHORESS OF "MY LADY," although not unknown to fame, still preserves the anonymous. Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. will soon publish another novel from the same pen, to be entitled "A Mother's Trials."

MR. W. JEFFS, of the Burlington Arcade, has in the press "Rights of Nations; or, the New Law of European Policy applied to the Affairs of Italy," by Count Mamiani della Rovere, Minister of Public Instruction in Sardinia, translated from the Italian, with the author's sanction, by Roger Acton.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the present time, entrusted, it appears, to more than usually competent hands, is now in preparation. Messrs. Saunders, Odey, and Co., will be the publishers.

THE ARTICLES CONTRIBUTED BY LORD MACAULAY to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* are to be republished in a separate form, with, it is said, a preface by Mr. Adam Black, explaining the circumstances under which they were contributed—circumstances honourable alike to publisher and author, but of which a version not altogether correct has been circulated.

THE MESSRS. BLACKWOOD, of Edinburgh, have in the press a work, the publication of which, for several reasons, will be looked forward to with great interest, on the Conquest and Colonisation of North Africa, by Mr. Wingrove Cooke, the able and graphic correspondent of the *Times* in China.

MESSRS. BELL and DALDY have in the press a new volume by Mr. Ingledew, "Ballads and Songs of Yorkshire."

THE REV. J. H. B. MOUNTAIN, D.D., has in the press a new volume of sermons on the Gospel of St. Matthew.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE and Co. have "now ready" the tenth thousand of Mr. Albany Fonblanque's "How We are Governed."

THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION of Robert Houdin's lively and amusing memoirs, published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, are reaching a second edition.

"PASSING THOUGHTS ON RELIGION," the new work of Miss Sewell, the authoress of "Amy Herbert," is just being issued by the Messrs. Longman.

MR. T. GOODWIN, of Christ Church, Oxford, has in hand a work entitled "The Art of Polyehrome, Historical and Practical."

THE SUCCESS OF NO. II. OF THE "CORNHILL" has been even greater than that of No. I. Report speaks of 100,000 copies printed and sold off.

IN THE MARCH NUMBER OF THE "NATIONAL MAGAZINE," Mr. John Saunders will commence a tale, to be entitled "Love's Martyrdom."

DR. DUNCAN FORBES is preparing for immediate publication "A History of Chess, from the earliest periods to the present time."

"EVERYBODY'S JOURNAL" has been amalgamated with the *London Journal*.

THE EXHAUSTIVE ARTICLE in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review* on "British Taxation" is attributed (very naturally) to Mr. William Rathbone Greg.

A SECOND EDITION of Mr. Laurence Oliphant's "Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan"—a two-guinea book—is already in preparation by the Messrs. Blackwood.

MESSRS. WERTHEIM, MACINTOSH, and HUNT announced for publication in the course of the month "My Country: the History of the British Isles," by E. S. A., author of "The World in which I Live."

MESSRS. RICHARD GRIFFIN and Co. have added to their catalogue "The Stratford Shakspeare," "Hughes's Reading Lessons," and "Partridge and Co.'s Series of Bibles."

THE SONG OF "THE SLY LITTLE MAN," which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* for January, and that which appears in the present number, are ascribed to Professor Aytoun.

MESSRS. GRIFFIN and Co., of London and Glasgow, are just publishing a second edition of the "Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences," edited by the late lamented Professor Nichol, of Glasgow.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S "WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN," published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, has been as successful as most of his novels. It has reached already a third edition.

MESSRS. JUDD and GLASS have just published a cheap and revised edition of the "Memoir of the Life and Labours of the Rev. Wm. Henry Stowell, D.D."

PART I. is now ready of Mr. William Howitt's "Illustrated History of England during the last Hundred Years," published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

DR. SMITH'S SMALLER HISTORY OF GREECE for schools, just published by Messrs. Walton and Maberly, is to be followed by similar histories of Rome and England.

LORD BROUGHAM is said to be engaged upon a history of the British Constitution, and Lord St. Leonard's to be at his farm in Surrey, hard at work on another handy book of law.

A NEW, ENLARGED, AND CHEAPER EDITION of the "Manse Garden," by the Rev. Dr. Paterson, is in preparation by Mr. James Blackwood, who has purchased the copyright of this well-known work.

MR. FRANK FOWLER, the author of a dashing little book upon Australia, has another work in the press, "Texts for Talkers," to be published by Messrs. Saunders and Odey.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER and Co. have in the press what has long been much wanted (for Vieyra is obsolete), a new Portuguese-English and English-Portuguese Dictionary, by a gentleman who is equally versed in both languages.

THE EDITOR and TRANSLATOR of the extracts from the writings of "Napoleon the Third in England," now published by Messrs. Saunders and Odey, is Mr. G. H. Simpson, who, if we remember rightly, is translating the chief novels of Balzac for the same firm.

MR. HOTTEN's recent publication, "Macaulay, the Historian, Statesman, and Essayist; Anecdotes of his Life and Literary Labours," is approaching a third edition. It is rumoured that some early poems, written whilst Lord Macaulay was at school, have lately been brought to light.

Mr. MURRAY's forthcoming "Handbook to the Cathedrals of England," formerly announced as in preparation, will open with a "southern series," containing the cathedrals of Rochester, Canterbury, Chichester, Winchester, Exeter, Salisbury, and Wells.

THE FOURTH AND CONCLUDING SERIES of Mrs. Jameson's "Sacred and Legendary Art," in preparation by the Messrs. Longman, will be entitled "The History of Our Lord, and of his precursor, St. John the Baptist; with the personal and typical subjects of the Old Testament, as represented in Christian Art."

MR. EFFINGHAM WILSON, of the Royal Exchange, has just issued a "Handy Book of the Law between Master and Servant," in addition to the little volumes on the Law of "Bills, Cheques, Notes, and IOUs," "Partnership," "Banking," and "Husband and Wife."

THE CORRECT TITLE OF THE REV. GEORGE GILLFILLAN's new work is "Alpha and Omega; or, a Series of Scripture Studies." Its publishers are Messrs. Hall and Virtue, and it will appear early in spring. It ranges over a great variety of topics, such as "the Creation," "the Fall," "the Flood," &c., and forms a kind of concatenated statement of what appears to be the truth in Scripture. It will be either one large or two small volumes.

MR. G. W. THORNBURY, the essayist, novelist, contributor of amusing sketches of men and things in Spain to *Household Words*, and, until lately, the art-critic of the *Athenæum*, has in hand what may be called the official biography of Turner; for Mr. Ruskin selected him for the task, and placed in his hands the necessary papers, which of course had been acquired by the author of "Modern Painters."—*Manchester Review*.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEW WORK from the pen of the Rev. Charles Bridges, whose name has been made so widely known by his "Exposition of the 119th Psalm," appears in our advertising columns. Of that volume, published more than thirty years ago, between sixty and seventy thousand copies have been sold in this country, and the annual sale is still very large. It was translated into German under the patronage of the late Queen Adelaide, and has also had an extensive circulation in the United States. The venerable author has taken for the subject of his present work the Book of Ecclesiastes.

THE "HARRIS FUND COMMITTEE" has been formed "to raise a fund for the children of the late Charles Harris, who are left totally unprovided for—the father having struggled for years with misfortune, ill health, and many reverses and failures in his business as a theatrical and general bookseller." "This appeal" (says a statement issued by the committee) "is earnestly addressed to professional gentlemen; for the 'Theatrical Depot,' which stood opposite Covent-garden Theatre for a half-century, must be well remembered."

OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS are to co-operate with the Philological Society in the production of the new English Dictionary. The "distinguished philologist, Hon. George P. Marsh, of Burlington, Vermont," we learn from the American *Publishers' Circular*, is to act as secretary in the States, and has issued a circular to the literary men and scholars of America, explaining in what manner and direction they may contribute to the work. With the exception of Burke's works, the literature of the whole 18th century is reserved for American readers, and a list of American works to be read and excerpted will soon be prepared and distributed.

KELLY v. BLOWER.—Mr. Tripp moved, before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Stuart, the other day, on behalf of the plaintiff, who is the proprietor of the "Post-office London Directory," for an injunction to restrain the defendant from printing, publishing, or selling a work called "Blower's Architects' Surveyors' Engineers' and Builders' London and Provincial Directory for 1860," on the ground that the work last mentioned was an infringement of the copyright in the plaintiff's work. Mr. Hemings, for the defendant, submitted to a perpetual injunction, as asked, and to deliver up the copies of the work complained of, and to pay the costs of the suit. The Vice-Chancellor made a decree accordingly.

MESSRS. C. MITCHELL and Co. have issued a thoroughly revised edition, for 1860, of their most useful and valuable "Newspaper Press Directory." In preparing the new edition the proprietors have added two features to the work which add much to its usefulness. These are, a Newspaper Map of the United Kingdom, showing the newspaper representation of the country; and a Directory of Reviews, Magazines, and Periodicals, which, although not newspapers, are of much importance to advertisers. The map is so coloured as to distinguish the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining districts. Every town where a newspaper is published is laid down, and each has a distinguishing mark to show whether it possesses one or more newspapers or a daily paper. An inspection of the map will at once show the connection of the town with others, the character of the district in which it is situated, and the consequent advantage which advertisers may derive from circulating their announcements amongst the population. The list of periodicals gives the title, character, price, and place of publication of each work. From this

new edition for 1860 we gather that there are now published in the United Kingdom 1041 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England, 734; Wales, 25; Scotland, 138; Ireland, 129; British Isles, 15. Of these there are 34 daily papers published in England, 6 ditto in Scotland, 10 ditto in Ireland, 1 ditto in British Isles. On reference to preceding editions of this useful directory, we find the following interesting facts, viz.: that in 1840 there were 472 journals published in the United Kingdom; in 1850 there were 443 (showing a decrease); but in 1860 there are now established and circulated 1041 papers, showing that an extraordinary impulse has been given to every description of newspaper enterprise.

A SERIES OF SPECIMENS OF BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING of a very remarkable character has just been issued by Mr. Henry Bradbury, who has spent some years in perfecting that branch of art. Apart from their beauty of design and finish, they present the essential advantage of being producible only by machinery of a character so complex and costly as to prevent all chance of successful forgery. This department of engraving, which has hitherto been carried on by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, is henceforth to be conducted by a separate firm, under the title of Bradbury and Co.—*Times*.

THE MANCHESTER BOOKSELLERS may be on the *qui vive*. An anonymous benefactor has written to the secretary of the *Manchester Athenæum* to the following effect:—"Sir,—The last time I was in the library of the institution, many of the books were in a very dirty and dilapidated condition; and as it seems desirable to have them replaced with new copies, I beg to place at the disposal of the new committee, one hundred pounds for this purpose. If this sum should be more than the committee think they can spend advantageously, in the way I have named, during their term of office, I shall feel obliged if they will expend the balance in works of standard merit, which have not been published within the last ten years.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, AN OLD MEMBER."

THE FIRST VOLUME OF Dr. William Smith's elaborate "Dictionary of the Bible, including its antiquities, biography, geography, and natural history," is promised by Mr. Murray in February. The list of contributors comprises such men as Dean Alford, Professor Browne, of King's College, the Bishop of Calcutta, Professor Ellicott, of King's College, the Rev. Whitwell Elwin, the Rev. Mr. Farrar, Mr. James Fergusson, Mr. George Grove, Dr. Hessey, Principal Howson, Mr. Layard, Professor Marks, the Rev. J. L. Porter, the Rev. G. Rawlinson, Professor Selwyn, Professor Arthur Stanley, Mr. William Wright, of Trinity College, Cambridge, &c. The size is medium 8vo., and the work (to be accompanied by woodcuts) will be completed in two volumes.

THE MESSRS. LONGMAN are on the point of publishing the long looked-for memoirs of the heroic Sir Henry Havelock, by his brother-in-law, Mr. John Clark Marshman. The following notice, indicating the chief features of this forthcoming book, may be interesting: "General Havelock is well known to have used his pen as well as he used his sword; and the present work will include a large portion of his correspondence. It will likewise present extracts from the notes in which he recorded his professional judgment of some of the most important military operations of his time. In the narrative of events in which the General took a part, the author has freely availed himself of original and authentic sources of information; and in his description of the eighty days into which ten victories were crowded, he has had the advantage of referring to the present Sir Harry Havelock, who fought side by side with his father in every engagement."

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S WORK ON THE WEST INDIES has not only provoked the ire of the Anti-Slavery party at home, but is looked upon as dangerous in the Free States of the United States. We take the following from the American correspondence of the *Publishers' Circular*:—"Notwithstanding the great popularity of 'The Bertrams' and 'Doctor Thorne' in the United States, no American publisher has yet printed the same author's late work on the West Indies, although the Harpers, I know, paid for the early sheets. The subject is interesting to us, and the book is eminently instructive and readable; but it takes a view of slavery that would make it objectionable to many in the present state of the public mind in this country, and for that reason, I presume, it has been passed over. The same accomplished author has contributed some original papers to *Harper's Magazine* for February, and is announced by that publication as a regular contributor for the future."

THE STATIONERS' COMPANY, says a correspondent of the *City Press*, "have no almshouses. The Court of Assistants lately endeavoured to divert a large sum of money that had accumulated in their hands for benevolent purposes to the erecting of almshouses for the poor members of the company. The Court of Chancery would not sanction such application of the funds, but directed that schools for the sons of freemen of the company, or, in default of sons of freemen, others that might be properly recommended, should be erected out of the said funds. You have already announced the adaptation of what was formerly Bensley's printing-office, in Bolt-court, for the pur-

pose of the future Stationers' Company's Schools—which schools, by the way, will now shortly be completed in their internal arrangements, and formally opened. As to the distribution of Norton's gifts, I may answer by stating, that the weekly distribution to twelve persons—six of them to be free of the Company of Stationers, and six of them to be parishioners of St. Faith's, and to be appointed by the Court of Assistants of that company—of twopence each in money and a penny loaf (the *vatage loaf*), the thirteenth allowed by the baker to be the clerk's, are properly distributed, and the residue of the revenue is applied as directed by John Norton, in cakes, wine, and ale for the Company of Stationers, after or before a sermon annually attended by the company at St. Faith's, Watling-street."

THE MESSRS. LONGMAN have published this week the fourth edition of Sir J. Emerson Tennent's "Ceylon." In the course of his changeful and adventurous life, Sir Emerson Tennent has produced several books; but this is his first success, and a decided one it has been. More than thirty years have elapsed since he brought out, when plain Mr. Emerson, various works on Greece, which procured him the Commandership of the Greek Order of the Saviour, and little else. Long subsequently, Civil Secretary to the Colonial Government of Ceylon, he published a very interesting little volume on "Christianity in Ceylon," but it made no impression. Appointed afterwards one of the Secretaries of the Board of Trade, he attacked, in an elaborate volume, the theory that a reduction of the duties on French wines would benefit the British consumer. The book was as unpopular as its doctrine, and it has been reserved for his latest work to go through four editions in as many months.—*Manchester Review*.

MISFORTUNES OF A NEWSVENDOR.—On Wednesday, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Richard King Hales, news-vendor, of Catherine-street, Strand, applied under the Protection Act. A creditor named Dagg, who had lent the insolvent some money to buy a horse and cart, and advance him in his business, opposed, and complained that he had not been paid according to his promise. The insolvent declared that he had not been able. He had paid a portion, and would have paid more, but had been completely beaten. He had lost by the horse and cart, and had, in addition, a serious loss by a fire. The opposing creditor said the insolvent had a very good business. The insolvent said the newspaper business was not what it used to be. He had to pay for the early papers more than he got for them, and his profits arose from the later papers. Mr. Commissioner Murphy said he saw in a few months the insolvent had paid upwards of 1000*l*, but he knew, from other cases, that such sums showed but very little profits. The insolvent said he had a family of eight children, and had been sued by Mr. Dagg, and threatened that unless he paid 10*s*. a week he would be proceeded against. He had formerly been on the stage, and offered, if permitted, he would earn money and pay Mr. Dagg. The creditor said the insolvent's business was worth 200*l*. The Court named the second hearing, and suggested the parties to come to some arrangement. The protection was continued.

THE LATE MR. JOHN KENDRICK.—This well-known bibliophile, whose death we recently recorded, was a very amiable man, and his loss will be deeply felt. On the northern flank of that singularly beautiful little church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, is the best known second-hand booksellers' in the City. It has long been the most attractive place of the kind with which we are acquainted. Booksellers' stalls have been held in veneration by some of our most celebrated literary men, and the crowds of people who have blacked up the thoroughfare daily for many years past at the back of the Mansion-house, prove that the emporium of the late Mr. Kendrick possesses attractions equal to any similar place in our day. We have said the late Mr. Kendrick was a very amiable man. All who knew him will justify this remark. He always exhibited a most kind and charitable disposition. We have seen his name advertised as the treasurer of a ragged school in Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, and we knew persons whom he had befriended. He subscribed to many charities, was in the habit of distributing good books and tracts largely, had many persons dependent upon his bounty, and was one of the original subscribers to the Booksellers' Provident Institution. It was his practice to burn immoral books when they fell in his way. Would that as much could be said of every second-hand bookseller! Mr. Kendrick was churchwarden of St. Stephen's. He leaves two sons to mourn his loss; and it is no fiction to say, that his memory will be held in grateful remembrance by a very large number of persons, and his virtues recorded, where human panegyric and censure are as naught, but where integrity, meekness, benevolence, and piety will not go unrewarded.—*City Press*.

IN RE JAMES BRAND SUMNER.—This insolvent, a bookseller and stationer in the Edgware-road, whose case was briefly reported in our publication of the 14th ult., appeared for his final order on the 28th ult. Mr. Way appeared for Mr. Gambart, printer, and Mr. Nichols supported. The case occupied some time on the present occasion, and involved an important question. The insolvent had been clerk to a Mr. Field, a printerseller, and commenced business in the

Edgware-road, where he had been four months, when he sold a couple of prints, called "The Departure" and "The Return," which he had purchased at 7d. each from a person named Prince. Mr. Gambart had purchased the copyright of the prints, and the prints sold by the insolvent had been pirated. The prints were published at one guinea, and the pirated copies purchased at 7d. each by the insolvent, who declared that he had acted in ignorance of Mr. Gambart's rights. The prints represented the departure of a sailor in a third-class carriage, and his return as an officer. Mr. Gambart had laid out a large sum, and complained of the damage he had sustained. The pirated prints were imported into this country, and when the shopkeepers were detected they pleaded ignorance of his right. An action was brought in the Exchequer Court, and a relation of the insolvent, a Mr. Saul, waited on Mr. Dod, the attorney for Mr. Gambart, at the request of that gentleman, and offered to pay 2l. or 3l. as the costs, but was told that six guineas were required, and a declaration to be signed. The action went on, and the question was established. The damages were 40s., and the cost between 60l. and 70l. The insolvent's furniture, &c., had been sold under a bill of sale. Mr. Gambart said the case had been reported in the newspapers, and from the opinion expressed by the learned Commissioner an unfavourable impression had gone forth to the public. Mr. Commissioner Murphy said he did not mean to say anything of the kind; all he meant was that where the costs had been offered, and the insolvent had acted through inadvertence, it was the attorney who had put on the "screw." Mr. Nichols said Mr. Gambart had acted very fairly in the matter and his attorney had gone on. Mr. Gambart addressed the court, and described the great damage done to his property by shopkeepers. He had been compelled to bring actions, and always settled them with costs being paid, and the attorney always acted in the same manner. A somewhat warm discussion took place on the case, and Mr. Longstaff, formerly clerk and now partner with Mr. Dod, was called. The insolvent's attorney, Mr. Begbie, who defended the action, was examined, and stated that the action was defended by advice. There were two Acts of Parliament, and the point was whether knowledge of the right of the printseller was to be proved. The insolvent denied that when he bought the prints the right was possessed by Mr. Gambart. The attorney (Mr. Longstaff) said he always settled the action where the costs were paid, and would have done so in this case. Mr. Commissioner Murphy said the publicity given to this case would not be without service to Mr. Gambart, as it would be known that costs received afterwards would be resisted by this court. He would consult the Chief Baron, who tried the cause, and ascertain whether he was of opinion that the insolvent had acted in ignorance, and whether he had a reasonable doubt, in defending the action, that it was necessary to prove knowledge to him. The case was adjourned for a week, with protection.

AMERICA.—A BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN BROWN is to be published at once for the benefit of his family. The author is James Redpath, who knew Brown intimately in Kansas. The work will be published by Thayer and Eldridge, of Boston. Orders for ten thousand copies had been received.

COL. FULLER, of New York, has a new volume in the press, entitled "Mince Pie."

GEO. G. EVANS, book publisher of Philadelphia, has contributed one thousand dollars to the Lawrence Relief Fund. Mr. Evans began life as a Lawrence factory boy.

GEN. HENNINGSEN has nearly ready for publication a work on Washington as a Captain, written from original investigation of the battles and strategic movements of the American Revolutionary War.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF "LOSSING'S LIFE OF PHILIP SCHUYLER" is in press, and will soon be issued. The same author has also commenced a History of the War of 1812, to be illustrated and printed uniform with his "Field Book of the Revolution."

MRS. H. B. STOWE (says the *New York Saturday Press*) is in Florence with her twin daughters and several protégées, all of whom are besieged with masters in every department of art, in order to make the most of their sojourn in the city of Dante.

MESSRS. DERBY AND JACKSON, of New York, have published "The Recollections and Private Memoirs of George Washington," by his adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis; with a Memoir of the Author, by his Daughter, and illustrative and explanatory notes, by B. J. Lossing.

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT had volunteered to address the members of the Franklin Typographical Society (of Boston) and their friends, on the 17th January, on the "Early Life of Franklin," in order that the society might replenish their treasury, which has had unusual drafts upon it the present season. "Mr. Everett," says "an old proof-reader" writing to a Boston paper, although not "a practical printer," has, nevertheless, furnished more solid matter for the press than most any man among us—and his MS. is always legible and well punctuated (two essential things for the compositors), and there is no danger of making errors if you "follow the copy"—which is more than can be said of writers generally for the press.

THE WORK OF M. MIRELET, the recent French scientific explorer of Yucatan and the adjacent regions, is shortly to be published in a translation by Mrs. E. G. Squier, the wife of the traveller. It is entitled "Itza; or, Travels in the Unexplored Regions of Central America."

THE EIGHTH VOLUME of the new American Cyclopædia, edited by Messrs. George Ripley and C. A. Dana, has been published by Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., of New York. It ranges from Fugger to Haydn, and includes a good biography of Fulton the inventor, a sketch of Nathaniel Hawthorne, of the Harpers, the publishing family of New York, Horace Greeley of the *Tribune*, &c. The gem of the volume is the article on Greece, from the pen of Professor Fulton, of Harvard College.

THE AUTHOR OF "SIR ROHAN'S GHOST," a romance attracting much attention in literary circles, is Miss Harriet Prescott, of Newburyport. Miss Prescott is fresh from the halls of education, and is quite young. She is a native of Calais, Maine, where she was born a little more than twenty years ago. She belongs to a branch of the Prescotts, of New England, a family of distinction both in its earlier and later periods, in arms and in literature. Miss Prescott has contributed several very striking articles to the *Atlantic Monthly*.

MESSRS. BROWN, TAGGARD, and CHASE, of Boston, were to publish, on the 11th of January, the late Margaret Fuller's "Life Without and Life Within," edited by her brother, Rev. Arthur B. Fuller—an entirely new volume, containing the unpublished narratives, essays, poems, and reviews of the distinguished authoress. The same publishers announced as to be ready in a few days, new and uniform editions of her previous works: "Woman in the Nineteenth Century;" "At Home and Abroad;" "Art, Literature, and the Drama;" also a new edition of the Memoir of Margaret Fuller, by Emerson and others.

MESSRS. HARPER AND BROTHERS, New York, have in the press the following reprints:—Mr. Timbs's "Stories of Inventors," "Lucy Crofton," Mr. Paley's *Æschylus* (text only); and, from advance-sheets, Mr. Thackeray's "Lovel the Widower," Mr. Anthony Trollope's "Framley Parsonage," Mr. Lewes's "Studies in Animal Life" (all three from the *Cornhill Magazine*), and Lord Elgin's "Mission to China and Japan." The same firm announce "A Commercial House on the Rocks," by Emilie Carlen.

WE REFERRED RECENTLY to the new poem of WALT WHITMAN, the author of the "Leaves of Grass," contributed to the *New York Saturday Press*. A copy of that interesting paper, containing Mr. Whitman's poem, (?) has reached us. Here is its concluding stanza, or whatever else its subdivisions, which are duly numbered, may be called:

I know that the past was great, and the future will be great,
And I know that both curiously conjoint in the present time, in myself and yourself,
And that where I am, or you are, this present day, there is the centre of all days, all races,
And there is the meaning, to us, of all that has ever come of races and days, or ever will come.

WALT WHITMAN.

A MOVEMENT WAS SET ON FOOT some time ago to supply libraries for the different police stations of the city. The effort in this direction thus far has been made by private citizens and others interested in the accomplishment of the plan, and alive to the benign results likely to follow. Libraries, in the manner indicated, have already been furnished to the station-houses in the Fifth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth precincts. Should the present zeal in the matter continue, similar supplies to all the station-houses will probably soon be made. Under the present police arrangements, platoons of policemen are daily detained at the station-houses for reserve duty, and the beneficial results from occupying their time in instructive and moral reading must be undoubted.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

AMONG THE HISTORICAL WORKS recently published in the States we observe the following: The History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia. By Charles Campbell. (Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott and Co.)—History of Dorchester, Mass. By a Committee of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society. (Dorchester: Ebenezer Clapp, Jun.)—History of the Republic of the United States of America, as traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton, and of his Contemporaries. By John C. Hamilton. Vols. IV. and V. (New York: D. Appleton and Co.)—Battles of the United States by Sea and Land. By Henry B. Dawson, Member of the New York Historical Society, &c. No. XXIV. (New York: Johnson, Fry, and Co.)—The Council of Revision of the State of New York; its History; a History of the Court with which its Members were connected; Biographical Sketches of its Members, and its Vetoes. By Alfred B. Street. (Albany: William Gould.)

MESSRS. TICKNOR and FIELDS, the great Boston publishers, have issued the following "card," which explains itself:—"Ticknor and Fields beg to announce to the trade and the public that their edition of 'Self-Help' is published from early proof sheets, purchased at a large expense from the London publishers. Another publishing house has, however,

brought out an edition, not printed from advance sheets, and issued at a lower price than the original American edition. In order to conform to the lower price, and notwithstanding the much greater cost of their own, Ticknor and Fields have determined to reduce their price, and now offer the Author's edition of 'Self-Help,' with illustrations of Character and Conduct. By Samuel Smiles, Author of *The Life of George Stephenson*, with the addition of a complete analytical index, revised, enlarged, and corrected, expressly for this edition, in one handsome 16mo volume of 480 pages, at the moderate price of seventy-five cents."

A NEW MODE OF PUFFERY has been struck out by a member of the New York press:—"About fifty (says the *Cincinnati Commercial*) of our daily exchanges, including those of this city, come to us loaded down with the first chapter of a story bearing the portentous title of 'Wolfgang; or, the Wrecker's Beacon.' The story belongs to the poorest variety of the Robert Macaire school of literature, whose nauseous narratives of blood and thunder, love and murder, appear to have about reached the maximum of detestability. The publication of a detachment of this worthless tale, incorporating in it an advertisement and puff of the New York weekly paper from whose columns it is taken, is liberally paid for by the proprietor of the paper referred to on condition of its appearing as a part of the regular reading matter of the journal publishing it. This condition, in justice to our readers, we have uniformly thought proper to refuse. We have offered to print the stuff, headed by the word 'Advertisement;' but, as this is not deemed in any sense an endorsement, we have leave to omit it altogether. This arrangement relieves the patience of our readers from even so much as looking at the silly and profitless trash referred to. Whenever our stores of matter for making up a paper are reduced to such risings of the human intellect as this Robert Macaire literature is composed of, we promise our readers to quit publishing a paper; meanwhile, we assure them of our fixed purpose to practise no such imposition as that above referred to." Well done, *Cincinnati Commercial*!

FRANCE.—THE BROTHERS GONCOURT, the well-known writers united in authorship as by blood, have brought out an interesting novel of literary life, "Hommes de lettres: roman contemporain."

IT IS A SIGN OF A HEALTHY TASTE for sound literature in France that Jules Simon's "Liberté de Conscience" has arrived at a third edition.

A FRENCH RIVAL to MR. OLIPHANT'S NARRATIVE has just appeared, in the form of "Souvenirs d'une Ambassade en Chine et au Japon en 1857 et 1858," by the Marquis de Moyes.

ARSENÈ HOUSAYE, the versatile author of "Le Roi Voltaire," has published a new and lively work on the Court of Louis Quatorze. The title explains its gist: "Mademoiselle de la Vallière et Madame de Montespan."

RICHARD WAGNER, the great or striking German maestro, with concerts of his own music has been most successful in Paris, and of course the prolific Champfleury has issued a brochure on the musical hero of the day. Its title is simply "Richard Wagner."

"PARIS AU TREIZIÈME SIÈCLE, traduit librement de l'Allemand de Springer" is the title of a work which explains itself, and which is worth referring as due to the anonymous authorship of M. Victor Faucher, who took so prominent a part in the discussions of the Brussel Congress on literary property.

THE "HARMONIES ECONOMIQUES" OF FREDERIC BASTIAT, recently translated into English by Mr. Stirling and published by Mr. Murray, has just appeared as the 6th volume of the new collective and posthumous edition of its lamented author's works. This is the fourth edition which has been published in France of Bastiat's best book.

THE FIRST EDITION OF VOL. I. OF THE "CAMPAGNE D'ITALIE," by the Baron de Bazancourt (the official historiographer of the Crimean war) was exhausted in less than two months, and the second edition has received corrections and contributions from "high quarters." Vol. II. will soon be ready. Solferino will be its main incident, as Magenta was of its predecessor.

GERMANY.—THE HOUSE OF COTTA has just added a more than usually interesting contribution to Schiller literature, devoted chiefly, however, this time, to the wife of the great poet and dramatist. Happier than Goethe in his matrimonial relations, Schiller possessed a remarkable wife, and she is the heroine of the new publication referred to. It is entitled "Charlotte von Schiller und ihre Freunde." The first volume only has appeared, and comprises her sketches, correspondence, &c. The second will portray the chief female members of her circle of friends.

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING was recently held at Vienna of the "Concordia," a society instituted after the Schiller festival by authors and journalists, for mutual aid, &c. Although the society has existed only a few months, it seems to flourish. Out of the eighty or ninety members, however, who composed it, the great majority are journalists.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE EPIC OF THE HOHENSTAUFFEN, which recently made a considerable sensation in Germany, and was highly praised by Von Raumer, has been traced to Arnold Schlönbach, an author now residing at Gotha.

A GENTLEMAN NAMED FONTANES has been delivering lectures at Berlin, on English literature, &c. One of them was devoted to the press and the *Times*. To judge from the report of the lecture in the Berlin papers, the news of the discovery (made by Mr. Thomas Watts, of the British Museum, many years ago) that the "English Mercury" was a forgery has not yet reached the lecture-rooms of Berlin.

THE NEW INTEREST IN THEIR AUTHOR aroused by Dr. Strauss's biography of Ulrich von Hutten (reviewed in the *Critic* at the time of its appearance) produced in Germany a new and excellent edition of the "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum." This, again, has just given rise to a modern imitation of the celebrated work, "Novæ Epistolæ Virorum Obscurorum sæc. xix. conscriptæ," in which the Pope and Congress controversy figures.

WE RECENTLY RECORDED THE NEW EDITION OF HIS POEMS which, on the occasion of his ninety-first birthday, the venerable Ernst Moritz Arndt presented to Germany. The presentment of an approaching end expressed in his preface has been realised. He died on the 29th of January, at Bonn, and his death is supposed to have been hastened by the excitement attendant on the celebration of his birthday.

TRADE CHANGES.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD and TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige us by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 19, Wellington street North, Strand, W.C.]

Mr. W. C. KING, of 34, Parliament-street, has been appointed London agent for the *Revue Contemporaine*.

BANKRUPT.—GAZETTE, Jan. 27.—Brame, William, and Brame, John, junior, Birmingham, printers, Feb. 13 and March 5 at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court, Birmingham: solicitor, Mr. H. Ludlow; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham.

DIVIDENDS.—Feb. 17, D. Bryce, Paternoster-row, City, publisher.

INSOLVENT PETITIONER.—Feb. 17, W. E. Stutter, Heaton Norris, Cheshire, letter-press printer.

A FINAL ORDER will be made in the matter of the following petitioner for protection from process, at the Court-house, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, unless cause be shown to the contrary, before Mr. Commissioner Murphy.—George Augustus Parr, known and carrying on business as George A. Parr, and surnamed as George A. Parr, George Alfred Parr, G. A. Parr, and George Parr, of Barnes-green, Barnes, Surrey, bookseller, stationer, and news agent, and dealing in combs, brushes, perfumery, and Berlin wool, also having a circulating library, known as the Barnes Public Library and fancy and toy repository, and taking orders for printing, engraving, and book-binding, and selling stereoscopic slides.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

[Booksellers and others forwarding lists of books for gratuitous insertion in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD will please to add their full name and address.]

By T. LAYCOCK, Oxford.

Lingard's England, 10 vols. 8vo. 1849.
Manning's Sermons, vols. 2 and 3.
Newman's Sermons, vol. 4. Rivington.
Morell's Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo. Pickering.
Beveridge's Works, by Horne, vol. 1.
Usher's Works, by Elrington, vol. 10 to end.
Heurtly's Parochial Sermons, 3 vols. 12mo.
Grote's Greece, vols. 9, 10, 11, 12.
Catena Aurea, Commentaries on the Gospels (8 vols.) vol. 1.
Wheaton's International Law.
Weber's Corpus Poetarum.
Arnold's Rome, vols. 2 and 3.
Arnold's Commonwealth, vol. 2.
Brucker's Historia Philosophiæ, vol. 1, 4to.
Common Prayer, England, vols. 2 and 3, Ecc. Society, 4to.
Erasmii Epistolæ, folio.

By H. OSBALDESTON, 81, Gloucester-place, Kentish Town, N.W.

Horace, with Life, by Millman. 1849.
State Papers, vols. 7, 8, 9.
Gentleman's Magazine, May 1778.
William's Princes of Wales, vol. 2.
Strickland's Queens of England, 8 vols. 1851. Vols. 1, 4, 7, 8.
Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses (Ecclesiastical Society Publications.) Vol. 2.
Part 8 of Cavendish's Parliamentary Debates. 1843.
Alison's Europe, 20 vol. edition. Vols. 2 and 4 to 9 inclusive.

COMING SALES BY AUCTION.

[Auctioneers wishing to have their coming sales noted in this column will oblige by forwarding early intimations and early copies of catalogues.]

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on Wednesday, February 8, a large collection of miscellaneous music, including the remaining Library of the late A. K. Oom, Esq.

REPORT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, on Friday, the 27th January and following day, the select Library of a Gentleman, comprising works in the various departments of English literature, the various editions of the works of Shakespeare, a reprint of the first folio, a copy of the second impression, Shakspeariana, &c. &c. The total amount realised was 567l. 15s. 6d. The following are some of the most interesting lots, with the prices brought:

Beaumont and Fletcher, Dramatic Works, edited by the Rev. Alex. Dyce, 11 vols. portraits. 1843-46. Willis, 2l. 19s.

Campbell (T.) Specimens of the British Poets, with biographical and critical notices, and an Essay on English Poetry, 7 vols. best edition, smooth red morocco, uncut. 1819. Willis, 4l. 10s.

[Dodsley, R.] Collection of Old Plays, edited by J. P. Collier, Esq., 12 vols. 1825-27—Supplemental Volume to the Same, containing five Plays not in the previous collection, 1833; large paper, half green morocco, gilt tops, contents lettered. 1825-33. Willis, 6l. 2s. 6d.

Douce (F.) Illustrations of Shakespeare and of Ancient Manners, with dissertations on the Clowns and Fools of Shakespeare, 2 vols. cuts by Berryman; original edition, half morocco extra, gilt tops, edges uncut. 1807. Willis, 1l. 2s.

Ford (J.) Dramatic Works, with notes, critical and explanatory, by W. Gifford, 2 vols.; calf extra, m. l. very scarce. 1827. Griffiths, 4l. 17s.

Greene (R.) Dramatic Works, with his Poems, some account of the Author, and notes by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, 2 vols. Pickering, 1831. Pickering, 1l. 2s.

Joason (Ben) Dramatic and other Works, with notes, critical and explanatory, and Memoir by W. Gifford, 9 vols. port.; large paper, very scarce, calf extra, contents lettered. Royal 8vo. 1816. Elkins, 7l. 17s. 6d.

Lowndes (W. T.) Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature, 4 vols. in 6; interleaved with a vast amount of MS. notes, quotations, and cuttings, relative to rare books, either inserted in or unnoticed in the work, collected by J. R. Atkinson, Esq., of Oak House, Pendleton. Bohn, 5l. 7s.

Martin (J.) Bibliographical Catalogue of Privately Printed Books, second edition. Van Voorst, 1851. Stevens, 1l. 4s.

Massinger (P.) Plays, with notes, critical and explanatory, by W. Gifford, 4 vols. portrait. Second and best edition, on large paper, calf extra, contents lettered, by C. Lewis. Royal 8vo. 1813. Elkins, 4l. 14s.

Milton (J.) Works, in verse and prose, printed from the original editions, with a Life of the Author by the Rev. John Mitford, 8 vols. portrait, fac-similes, &c. An elegant edition, printed by C. Whittingham for the late W. Pickering. 1851. Willis, 4l. 16s.

Notes and Queries, from the Commencement, Nov. 1849 to June, 1859, with Index to the first 12 vols.; together 20 vols. Stevens, 12l. 7s.

Watt (Dr.) Bibliotheca Britannica; a General Index of British and Foreign Literature, 4 vols. uncut. Edinburgh, 1824. Darling, 5l. 10s.

Houbraken and Vertue, Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain, with their Lives and Characters by Dr. Thomas Birch, 108 heads, bound in 2 vols. Large paper, very fine copy, early impressions, in old gilt russia. Imp. size, 1756. Elkins, 13l. 15s.

Shakespeare (W.) Twenty of the Plays, reprinted from the original editions printed in his life time, collated by G. Stevens, Esq. 4 vols. russia, contents lettered, g. e. 1766. Willis, 1l. 16s.

Shakespeare (W.) Plays, with the corrections and illustrations of various Commentators, with notes by Sam. Johnson and George Stevens, and a glossarial index by Isaac Reed, Esq. 15 vols. G. Stevens's celebrated variorum edition. Large copy in old russia, contents lettered, g. e. 1793. Elkins, 7l. 2s. 6d.

Shakespeare (W.) Plays, with the corrections and illustrations of various Commentators, and the notes of Johnson and Stevens, revised and augmented by I. Reed, 21 vols. portrait, &c. Large paper, very fine set in russia, g. e. double bands, contents lettered, roy. 8vo. 1813. Nattali, 8l.

Shakespeare (W.) Plays and Poems, with the corrections and illustrations of various Commentators, a Life of the Poet and History of the Stage, by Ed. Malone, with a new glossarial index (Edited by James Boswell), 21 vols. portraits, &c. Last Trade Edition, half bound, pale olive morocco extra, contents lettered, edges smoothed, tops gilt, by Hayday. 1821. Interleaved throughout with ruled writing paper, for noting corrections and new readings of the text, illustrations, &c. Willis, 9l. 2s. 6d.

Shakespeare (W.) Works, including the Poems, the text collated with the old editions, Notes, Life, and History of the Stage, by J. P. Collier, Esq., 8 vols. 1843. Fine set, scarlet morocco extra, contents lettered, by Hayday. The volume entitled "Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakespeare's Plays from early manuscript corrections in a copy of the folio, 1632," has been cut up, and interleaved; those portions applicable for illustration to the plays being placed at the end of each volume. Hatchard, 7l. 5s.

Shakspeare (W.) Comedies, Tragedies, Histories, with the doubtful Plays, History of Opinion, Biography of the Poet, and Index, by Charles Knight, 8 vols. Pictorial edition, colombar size, 1839-41. Smith, 4l. 18s.

Shakspeare (W.) Plays, edited by Howard Stann-ton, Nos. 1 to 45, with illustrations by Messrs. Dalziel, after Gilbert. Imp. size, 1858-9. Smith, 1l. 9s.

Shakspeare's (W.) Werke, herausgegeben und erklärt von Dr. Nicolaus Delius, 4 vols. half red morocco extra, edges uncut, gilt tops, contents lettered. Eberfeld, 1854-58. This series of the Plays of Shakspeare consists of a revised English text, with very learned philological notes and remarks by the Editor.

Concordance (Complete) to Shakspeare, being a Verbal Index to the Dramatic Works of the Poet, by Mrs. Cowden Clarke. Imp. size. C. Knight. Upham, 1l. 14s.

Shakspeare Society Publications: the Whole Series, 49 vols. in 19, with titles, uniform in half morocco, top edges gilt. 1846-53. Quaritch, 8l. 12s. 6d.

Shakspear (W.) Works, edited by Sir Thomas Hamner, 6 vols., plates after Hayman, by Gravelot. Very fine copy on large imperial paper, russia, double bands, g. e. imp. size. Oxford, 1770. Smith, 3l. 14s.

Shakspeare (Mr. W.) Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies published according to the true original copies, 1623; large copy in russia, with double bands, m. e. (1808). A reprint of the rare first collected Edition of Shakespeare's Plays, with copy of the head by Droysout. The present copy was collated by the late W. Upcott, Esq. with an original one, and the errors discovered marked in the margins. Smith, 6l. 2s. 6d.

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